THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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FROM THE GOVERNOR

The Annual Message of Colorado's Executive.

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

From 1876 to 1892—Colorado's Pioneer Governor and Her Wonderful Progress—Wise Recommendations for Needed Laws.

DENVER, Jan. 5.—Following is the annual message sent to-day by Gov. John L. Routt to the Ninth General Assembly of Colorado:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—The time is drawing near when I shall surrender the chief executive office of the state to the gentleman who has been chosen by the people to occupy that high position for the next two years.

Three times have I been honored with this position, and, having been governor at the birth of the state, sixteen years ago, I feel that before severing my official connection with it, I may be pardoned for casting a very brief retrospective glance over our progress in the period since our admission.

The history of our state during the short period since its organization has been one of progress and prosperity. No nation, no country or state can show such marvelous achievements in every branch of material, moral and intellectual development, and it would be strange, indeed, if in the constant growth and expansion of the different branches of industry, we did not outgrow those rules and laws which were enacted for our more limited conditions; and, in addition to this, new industries and new conditions are confronting us upon every side, which demand the intelligent consideration of your honorable body.

Since 1876 our mineral production has increased from $6,000,000 to $33,000,000 in value. Our agricultural and horticultural products, which then were practically nothing, now almost equal in value our total mineral output. Our public school property has increased 12 fold. Our great manufacturing interests have substantially all come into existence in that time. Our railroad mileage, which then amounted to 675 miles, has grown to the splendid total of 4422 miles. Our total material wealth has increased to more than six times the amount at which it was listed at that time.

This wonderful showing is but the result of the practical development of those boundless resources which are found in every section of our immense territory and, if such results can be produced in the short period of which I am speaking, what may we not confidently predict as to the future?

But to enable us to realize that grand prosperity for which we are hoping, it will be essential that you, gentlemen, and those who succeed you, shall have in view in your enactments the history of our growth in the past, which is the only guide to an intelligent judgment as to future possibilities and conditions.

I take great pleasure and pardonable pride in calling your attention to the comprehensive reports of the present condition of our various state departments and institutions, and their transactions for the past two years.

STATE FINANCE.

The one question which will largely control your action in relation to state affairs, and which must be fully understood before any proposition involving the outlay of money shall be considered, it is that relating to state finances.

The exhaustive reports of the auditor and treasurer show that during the past two years our expenditures have almost—for the first time in our history—kept within our income and below the constitutional limitation, and that our present outstanding state indebtedness, amounting to $1,462,455.93, from which deduct capitol building bonds, $600,000, leaves an actual floating indebtedness of $862,455.93. This amount is practically represented by the outstanding warrants of the years 1887, 1888 and 1889.

Of these warrants the public school

fund holds	$144,517 43
State university holds	22,645 22
Internal improvement fund holds	36,744 59
Income fund holds	1,202 59
Total	$505,109 86

The remainder of the $862,455.93 is held by outside parties.

This large floating indebtedness is the result of the issue of excess warrants in former years.

What shall be done to cancel this indebtedness is a very important problem for your early consideration. Two suggestions are made by the state treasurer.

First—That an amendment to the constitution be submitted to the voters of the state, providing for the funding of this indebtedness into state bonds, at a low rate of interest.

Second—That such economy be observed in making annual appropriations as to create a surplus in the treasury, which, by special appropriation, may be applied to this purpose.

The latter course would naturally suggest itself, as the more desirable one to pursue. But when it is taken into consideration that the actual necessities of the state are rapidly increasing, while the annual revenue for state purposes, owing to the very low assessments, has not increased in like proportion, I am inclined to the opinion that the proper plan would be to fund the same and create a sinking fund for the final redemption of the bonds, which can readily be done, by reason of the rapid increase of population and the consequent increase of property.

Under the rulings of our supreme court, and the present very able manner in which our financial affairs are being conducted, I do not fear any further overissue of warrants.

In this connection I desire to call the attention of your honorable body to a matter which to my mind, is of very grave importance. Our constitution provides that "all property shall be assessed at its full cash value," and this provision has been absolutely and totally disregarded by the assessors in making up their assessment rolls, and we find at the present time that no property is assessed at more than 30 to 35 per cent. of its cash value. Many reasons are assigned for this practice, which is becoming an established custom in our state, but to my mind they do not in any way justify this course.

In my message to the legislature in January, 1879, I called especial attention to this matter, and I have always held that to assess the property as commanded by our fundamental law, at its full cash value, and to reduce the rate of taxation in proportion as this increases the total assessment roll, would be much more just and equitable to all, and would give a correct understanding to the country at large regarding our rate of taxation while now an erroneous impression exists. It would produce the same revenue; and the revenue could be greatly increased, in case of necessity, under the 6-mill clause of the constitution, which has recently been amended. I would, therefore, recommend that it be made mandatory upon those charged with the assessing of all property, that such assessment be made at its full cash value, and that a penalty be prescribed for a willful failure to do so.

The total amount of revenue, as estimated by the auditor, will be approximately $700,000 annually, for the next two years. These figures should at all times be impressed upon your minds, for the appropriations, for all purposes, must not exceed this amount. Our supreme court has determined that appropriations for each year can only be paid from revenues received from that year; and, consequently, any appropriation beyond the amount of that revenue must fail; and I would most earnestly suggest that a bill be enacted by your honorable body, that in case it shall be ascertained that the total appropriations for any year shall exceed the annual revenue of that year, such appropriations shall each be paid their pro rata share of such revenue. This would avert any possibility, in case of a shortage, of any officer favoring any particular appropriation; also, insuring each appropriation its pro rata share of the revenue.

Another matter which occurs to me as being inequitable is the practice of appropriating a fixed proportion of our total taxation to maintain certain state institutions. This practice originated when these institutions were first established and the evident purpose of it was to provide funds for erecting buildings and other necessary expenditures in starting the same. This necessity no longer exists. Our state institutions are now all upon a firm basis and their wants and necessities are entirely different. To illustrate: one of our schools may have a very pressing need for a new building for some purpose; another school may have ample accommodations for all purposes. The money paid to them above the maintenance of the school is always paid out by the end of the year, in some direction, and when any emergency arises we find a clamor for a special appropriation. If the legislature can be trusted for special appropriations, why not trust it for all appropriations? No one would favor a policy which would build up one institution at the expense of the rights of another, and all should be treated as children of the same family, and the only way to deal fairly by all is to make the appropriations in accordance with the needs of each, and this cannot be done under the present system.

I submit that the only fair and just way in which to maintain these institutions is to have all the revenues collected and placed in the general fund and when the wants and necessities of each of these institutions are placed before the legislature it can make for each an appropriation in such an amount as may be just and equitable.

STATE LANDS.

The control and management of state lands is a question which is attracting more attention, and is exciting more public discussion than almost any question which will come before you, and it is entirely proper that this should be so.

These lands, bequeathed by the wise policy of our national government, as a heritage to assist in the education of our children, and in the construction of needed internal improvements, should be always strictly guarded from spoliation at the hands of unscrupulous speculators, and from the cupidity of designing officials.

I am happy to report to you that the present board has, upon all occasions, unanimously held to a very conservative policy in dealing with this question. The report of its transactions shows that during its entire incumbency in office, less than 4000 acres have been disposed of, and a large proportion of this was sold for use as reservoirs and for other special purposes.

We have held that unless some special occasion demanded it, that the proper policy under present conditions, was to save the land, and secure for the school fund the benefit of the increased value which is accruing upon these lands.

Five hundred and four thousand and fifty-nine acres, principally grazing lands, are now under lease, and over $50,000 is received annually from this source alone. This, in the judgment of the board, is much the better way to secure revenue from the lands, as the state will receive a permanent income, and have the benefit of the rise in value occasioned by the rapid settlement upon adjoining lands.

The total receipts of the board from all sources were for 1891 $265,391.74, and for 1892 $214,314, making the total of $479,705.74, which has been turned into the state treasury and, by judicious management, I believe that a large permanent income from this source may be created, while the total value of the lands will be constantly increasing.

The constitution designates the governor, secretary of state, attorney general and the superintendent of public instruction as the members of the state board of land commissioners, and it is a serious question whether this should not be amended and a non-partisan board of land commissioners selected in some other manner, whose sole duties shall relate to the care of this most important of all our interests.

The present board has earnestly and faithfully endeavored to fully and carefully consider all matters coming before it. Still each member, being charged with so many other duties and responsibilities in other directions, it should be carefully considered whether the time has not arrived when this should be made a separate department, with its own management and responsibility.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The Eighth general assembly passed an act creating a board of World's Fair managers of Colorado, to have charge of the collection, preparation and exhibits of this state at the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago in 1893. By the terms of that act the sum of $20,000 was appropriated for use in 1891, and $30,000 for 1892. Considering the magnitude of the work to be done, the appropriation was deemed small at that time, but it would have sufficed for all pressing needs if it could have been secured promptly. Unfortunately, however, only a small portion of the appropriation has been paid, because of the fact that appropriations were made by the last general assembly in excess of the revenue; and, this being one of the last appropriations, it was not available.

We have recently drawn $15,000, this amount becoming available since the bounty law was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

The World's Fair managers at Chicago assigned to each state a plot of ground upon which to erect a state headquarters building, and limited the time for the erection of said building or forfeit the ground. No funds being available for this purpose, the board held a consultation with some of the public-spirited gentlemen of our state, who, learning of the situation of affairs, generously advanced the sum of about $30,000, to enable the board to erect a building for Colorado headquarters, taking certificates therefor, relying upon the patriotism and justice of your honorable body to reimburse them for this generous advance. The building is about completed, and though small as compared with those of other states, it is a beautiful structure and is large enough to accommodate those of our citizens who shall have occasion to utilize the same.

The board has collected a large amount of material which is now stored in warehouses in Denver awaiting means to enable the board to ship it to Chicago, and place it in position for exhibition. Much still remains to be done, and if we would make any showing for our state at this great exposition an appropriation is demanded which will be available at a very early day to finish the collection of exhibits, and to pay the necessary expenses of transportation to Chicago, and to place the same in position in the buildings.

That this exposition will be a magnificent success seems now to be an assured fact, and the benefits which are certain to result to our state from the extraordinary exhibit which our wonderful natural resources will enable us to make cannot be over-estimated. Certainly nothing can demand your immediate attention more urgently than this, for upon your prompt action in this matter largely depends the success or failure of Colorado's representation at the World's Fair.

I would therefore recommend an appropriation of $100,000.

STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.

Since the adjournment of the Eighth general assembly this building has been pushed forward as rapidly as could be done consistently with the character of the work. The building is substantially enclosed, with the exception of the dome, which will be completed at an early date. Then the entire structure will be under cover and secure from damage by storms. Since the last biennial report the board has expended a large sum of money, but the character of the work done is very expensive. In order that your honorable body may fully appreciate it, I earnestly urge that you will visit this beautiful structure at an early date and examine it in detail.

Every citizen of Colorado who has visited the capitol building is justly proud of this magnificent structure, which is to be the home of our state government. It has now advanced to that point where its splendid proportions and perfect workmanship are apparent to any observer. No more perfect building of its size is in existence, and it will stand for all time as a monument to the wise judgment of the assemblies through whose patriotism we have been enabled to carry on the work.

I trust that every member will feel it his duty to critically examine this building for his own satisfaction.

The money realized from the sale of the $300,000 of bonds, which were voted a year ago, has all been used in enclosing the building, and the contract for the completion of the dome, which has been let, will practically exhaust the funds raised by taxation for the year 1892. With the completion of the dome, however, it will be in a condition where great haste is not so necessary as it has been heretofore. Quarters can soon be prepared for state offices. When this is accomplished there will be an annual saving of rent amounting to the sum of about $30,000. It now remains for your honorable body to determine whether we will depend upon the annual half-mill tax, or whether you will ask the people to vote additional bonds to complete the building.

If you adopt the former method it will require several years to complete it. After the building is secure from possible damage and and the state offices ready for occupancy there is no special need of haste in its completion. Yet it is very desirable that it should be finished at an early date.

For further information concerning the transactions in detail, I respectfully call your attention to the fifth biennial report of the state board of capitol managers.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

By an act of the Eighth general assembly the so-called Australian system of balloting was adopted to govern our elections.

The main features of this system are undoubtedly very wise, and, with proper amendments, I feel that we shall have an effective, simple and safe law, which will guarantee to us an honest and a secret ballot.

The form of the official ballot is objectionable, and I would suggest that the law be so amended as to provide that all names to be voted for be placed in a single column, grouping together all candidates for the same office, designating to which party each candidate belongs, and leaving a blank space under each group wherein the voter may write the name of any other person for whom he desires to vote for each office.

It is a very grave question whether or not it is constitutional to prevent a voter from voting for any citizen, for any office, and most states using this system have provided for voting for persons whose names are not on the ballot.

Another plan for an official ballot which has proven quite successful in several states, is to have the tickets of each party printed upon a separate slip, and to deliver to the voter a ticket of each party, allowing him to make his own choice. Either of these methods would be a great improvement upon our present very cumbersome ballot.

The present method of registration in cities is very impracticable. Registration in cities should be either by election districts or by precincts, and while every safe-guard should be maintained which tends to prevent fraud and corruption, still it is impracticable for the citizens of a large city to secure registration at a single place, and must necessarily entail a great loss of time; and the labor of securing the necessary witnesses or vouchers and taking them from distant parts of the city, would prevent many citizens from securing registration who would be willing to exercise any reasonable efforts to secure their privilege of voting.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The reports from the management of the various state institutions, giving in detail their progress and transactions for the past two years, indicate that they are keeping pace with the splendid growth and development of our state, in every direction.

The reports of the various state educational institutions are especially gratifying, both as to the great increase of students enrolled and the uniform high grade of excellence attained.

No scandal or reproach has attached to any one of these various institutions during the administration of their present management, and from the reports submitted it will be seen that a most excellent showing is made by each, considering the very limited means which the last assembly was able to place at their disposal.

I shall content myself with a few brief suggestions upon these institutions, as their progress, their needs and their requirements, fully set forth in the accompanying reports which I trust you will examine in detail.

EDUCATIONAL—STATE UNIVERSITY.

Our state university is fast becoming a university in fact as well as in name, and its present condition is one of great prosperity. The unparalleled growth in the past two years has brought with it pressing needs and demands for greater facilities. It should be cherished and fostered, and its present very high standard should insure for it a much larger attendance from the youth of our state.

Money appropriated by the state in this direction will always insure a good return. I would recommend that such an appropriation be made for its increasing needs as the condition of our finances will permit.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

By reason of our great mineral production and resources this school, although limiting its operations largely to scientific questions, does a work of vast importance to our growth and prosperity. Its graduates are everywhere recognized as fully competent to perform all the difficult duties pertaining to their profession, and it has received much commendation from without the limits of our state.

The report shows that its present accommodations are insufficient to meet the demands upon it and its future prosperity is fully guaranteed if it shall be enabled to continue in its march of progress. The building recently finished is already inadequate and the report will certainly demonstrate the necessity for assistance.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Our agricultural college bears to our vast agricultural and horticultural interests much the same relation as the school of mines bears to our mineral interests, and its progress as shown by the report, is a subject of much congratulation to our citizens.

By wise legislation of our national government this school receives considerable financial assistance from that source, amounting at the present time to something over $30,000 annually, which lightens the burden of its maintenance very considerably to our citizens. This money, however, is used partly in maintaining the experimental stations in connection with the school.

Its present facilities seem to be sufficient, but its constantly increasing attendance warns us that the cost of its maintenance will correspondingly increase.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This institution, although the youngest of our state schools, has more than justified the predictions of its most sanguine advocates.

The proper equipment of teachers for our public schools, which is the primary object of institutions of this character, certainly appeals most strongly to the generosity of every person who appreciates the benefits of our excellent form of government.

Although only two years have elapsed since the founding of this school, we find that it has already enrolled over 300 students.

Its accommodations are manifestly inadequate to carry on the great work it is doing, and I recommend that if it be possible to do so you make a suitable appropriation for its urgent needs.

INSTITUTE FOR THE MUTE AND BLIND.

The spirit of benevolence and sympathy of the American people is nowhere more strongly exemplified than in the bountiful provisions made by the various states for the maintenance and education of those of their citizens who, through no fault of their own, are deprived of the use of those faculties with which nature has endowed us.

And Colorado is not behind any of her sister states in this humane purpose. Our institution at Colorado Springs reflects great credit upon the state, as well as upon its very efficient management. Its inmates receive the highest education possible under the circumstances of each case.

The buildings are pleasant and attractive, the health of the students is remarkably good, and every surrounding tends to aid in the good work being done.

In dealing with institutions of this character, we should always be guided by those broad sentiments of humanity which lead to the amelioration of this unfortunate class.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The same sentiments of humanity should guide our actions toward the state industrial school.

Unfortunately, the imperative needs of this institution have been put aside in the past, and its condition now actually demands your careful consideration, and I doubt whether any question will come before you of more real importance than this.

This institution should be made a reformatory in fact, and not a prison, as it must be under our present laws; and its inmates should be students, and not criminals. Boys are sent to this school practically without trial, and for offenses which do not in any way justify the severity of the sentence imposed.

It is impossible under the present law to do the work of reforming and reclaiming these boys, and making good citizens of them, as is now done in many of our sister states.

I earnestly recommend a radical revision of the laws relating to this institution, and a liberal appropriation to enable us to be placed beside the most advanced states in this most important matter, and I commend to your earnest consideration the very forcible suggestions contained in the report submitted by its superintendent.

THE COLORADO SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

This home, located in the beautiful San Luis valley, for the maintenance of veterans, is having a serious struggle for existence, and unless aid is received at your hands, it must, in all probability, be abandoned, as this institution is now in debt about $13,500 for money advanced and supplies furnished.

Money expended by either our national or state government in assisting those who came so nobly to the support of our nation, in its greatest crisis, is but the partial repayment of a just and valid claim and obligation, and the vast sum of money annually distributed by our national government in this manner is the grandest exhibition of gratitude which the world has ever witnessed.

While I apprehend it will be impossible for you to accede to all of the requests for appropriations contained in the report submitted, still a proper and just allowance to pay the deficiency now existing, and for maintenance for the next two years, should be made.

The commander, Col. John A. Lennon, is entitled to the thanks of our people for the creditable and economical showing made since the home was founded, and for his generous advance of his own money for its support; and as fast as the financial condition of the state will permit, extensions and improvements should be made.

The home has been well started, and its location and surroundings, both for natural beauty and good climatic effects, cannot be surpassed, and the American spirit of generosity is nowhere better exemplified than in the support of homes for disabled veterans.

STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

One of the questions which is constantly before the public, and in which all citizens are alike interested, is the intelligent care and treatment of the insane. And it is a reproach to our state that its provisions for this purpose have been so inadequate as to necessitate the confinement of many of those unfortunate persons in our common jails, on account of the impossibility of caring for them at the state asylum. This, of course, can only be justified on the ground of public necessity, but no matter what may be the needs and demands for public funds, this condition should never be permitted to exist, and while it is undoubtedly true that the kindest and most humane treatment possible under the circumstances, has been accorded to these unfortunates by the persons having charge of our jails, still all feelings of humanity are shocked that such a condition of affairs does actually exist. More room and accommodations are crying necessities in this direction.

I would suggest that you deal fairly and generously as you can by all, but do not, under any circumstances, fail to make such provisions for the insane asylum as will render impossible any recurrence of our present unfortunate condition in this respect.

The management is deserving of great credit for the satisfactory showing made in the past two years, and a careful perusal of its report will clearly show the justice of their plea.

STATE PENITENTIARY.

The comprehensive and exhaustive report of the officers in charge of our state penitentiary shows a most commendable condition of affairs now existing at this institution.

The prisoners are at present maintained at a smaller cost than ever before in the history of the state, and the character and quality of the supplies and food furnished are maintained at as high a standard as at any previous time.

The earnings of the institution which have been turned into the state treasury, amounting to about $60,000, have very materially decreased the drain upon public funds for maintenance, and, in addition to this, much work which will eventually prove of great value to the state has been done by the convicts, in the construction of the irrigating canal being constructed by the state near the prison. This canal will irrigate, when completed, about 31,000 acres of state land.

The health of the inmates furnishes us with food for reflection, as the percentage of sickness and death is less than one-fourth of that indicated by the reports of any similar institution in the United States, showing that the sanitary arrangements and regulations are of excellent character, and strictly maintained.

The present system of control and discipline compares favorably with that practiced in the prisons of states where these questions have been given the most thoughtful consideration.

I concur in the recommendations of the report of the commissioners relative to the furnishing of additional employment to the prisoners, if it can be done without bringing such labor into competition with our workingmen, and while I have always been opposed to convict labor being employed in competition with American workingmen, still I feel that it should be the great aim and ambition of those charged with the management of this institution to make the same as nearly self-supporting as possible. This idea is fully realized by the present management, and with the aid of judicious legislation its benefits can be much enlarged.

In making the appropriation for the penitentiary it should be made with the view of continuing the work upon the state canal, as it will be of great value to the state when completed, and its construction furnishes a profitable and healthful employment for the convicts.

The state reformatory at Buena Vista should either be placed upon the basis upon which it was contemplated, or it should be abandoned. Institutions of this kind, when maintained under the modern reformatory methods have proven very successful in a number of states.

The promotion and final paroling of younger and less hardened criminals has resulted in the reformation and reclamation of many men.

I heartily favor the principles upon which this reformatory is founded and trust that you may see your way clear to appropriate funds to enable the management to realize the benefits which are sure to follow from its conscientious enforcement.

The commissioners recommend additional cell houses, both at the reformatory and at the penitentiary. It would seem to me that if an appropriation were made to build a cell house at Buena Vista, it might obviate the necessity of building an additional one at Canon City.

I also favor the idea suggested in the commissioners' report of changing the manner of appointing the warden. If his appointment were placed in charge of the commissioners and his continuancy in office depended upon their judgment, it would tend to destroy all political questions relating to the management of this most important institution and greatly advance the efficiency of its discipline and control.

I would also, in closing, repeat the recommendation, which has been made by almost every executive who has occupied this position, that a non-partisan board be created, to whom shall be referred all applications for the pardon of convicts. This course has been adopted in most of the states of the union and it is beneficial, not only in that it relieves the governor of a most onerous burden, but it enables a full and fair examination into the facts of each case to be made, thus insuring a proper and just determination. This is wholly impracticable under our present system, as it would occupy the entire time of the executive, to the exclusion of all other public business.

The commissioners and warden are entitled to great credit and deserve the united thanks of the people of the state of Colorado for their excellent and economical management of this institution.

COAL MINES.

By reference to the report of the state inspector of coal mines it will be seen that the enormous growth of our coal mining industry must challenge your admiration.

The total production of coal in 1873 was less than 70,000 tons, while for the current year we have the grand total of 3,770,000 tons and giving employment to 7500 men. About

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

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WARRING FACTIONS.

The Political Conflict in Various Legislatures.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

They Are the Principal Cause of Disturbance—A Stubborn Fight Expected in Kansas—Caucus in New York.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 2.—The intensity in the fight for senator in Kansas has practically overshadowed questions of legislation. All that has been said and written about the coming session since election has had reference to the selection of Senator Perkins' successor, rather than to the passage, amendment or repeal of laws. The legislature does not open until a week hence, and all matters regarding its organization and probable action are in a chaotic state. Both the senatorial and legislative questions hinge upon the organization of the house. The Republicans have a bare majority of one in the house and if they can compel the attendance of every Republican member and keep them in line there seems to be every reason to believe that they will succeed in organizing the house. That done, they will have the power, if they desire to use it, to unseat enough Populists to secure a majority on joint ballot and to elect a Republican successor to Senator Perkins to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator Plumb, Perkins having been appointed to serve only until the present session of the legislature.

On the other hand the Populists have a majority in the senate of three and will be able to unseat the entire minority of eleven members if necessary, to overcome on joint ballot the majority which the Republicans might secure by the unseating process in the house. The fight then would degenerate into a question of which party could unseat the most members. Both parties decline any intention of unseating anybody. In that event the Republicans will be able to organize the house, the Populists will have a majority of three in the senate and the four straight-out Democrats, three in the house and one in the senate will hold the balance of power on joint ballot, the parties in joint session being divided, as follows: Republicans 78, Populists 78, Democrats 5.

New York Caucuses.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The Democratic members of the assembly gathered slowly in the assembly chamber for their caucus at 8 o'clock, the hour set for calling the caucus to order. Scarcely more than half the members were present, but there was a large number of spectators and behind the rails many members of the former assembly who were not elected to the present body gathered to see the caucusing.

At five minutes past 8 o'clock the Kings county members came in a body, having just held a caucus in the Delavan house. Nothing was done at this meeting, according to the members, save discussing the question of the minor appointments.

It was 9 o'clock when Geo. P. Webster of New York called the caucus to order. Mr. Sullivan moved that Mr. Henry H. Guenther of Erie be appointed permanent chairman. The motion was carried. Messrs. Rice of Ulster and Farquahar of New York were elected permanent secretaries.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican assembly caucus to nominate a Republican candidate for speaker and thus to demonstrate the will of the minority selected Geo. R. Malby, by a vote of 28 to 23 for Hamilton Fish, Jr.

Montana's Legislature Organized.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 2.—The senate was organized by electing permanent officers, Ed Marts, Democrat, president pro tem. The house proceeded to organization; absent, Davidson, Democrat, by sickness. The State auditor was in the chair. The roll-call was made leaving out the names of both contesting members from Choteau county, the Democrats objecting without success. All other members were sworn in. A motion was carried, by the Republicans, including two Populists, to proceed to the election of temporary chairman. The Democrats again objected, leaving their seats. The remaining twenty-five Republicans and two Populists proceeded to ballot, casting all votes for Matthews, the Populist, amid great cheering by the Republicans. After the election of a sergeant-at-arms, adjourned until Tuesday, 5 p. m.

Tennessee's Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 2.—The legislature assembled to-day, but beyond the organization in the house, no business was transacted. In that body Ralph Davis, of Shelby county, was chosen speaker. The inauguration of Governor Turney will take place next Monday. A lively contest for the position of United States senator to succeed ex-Governor William B. Bate, is expected. Senator Bate is making a strong effort to retain his seat and at present the chances are slightly in his favor. His principal opponent is Robert L. Taylor.

California's Legislature.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 2.—The legislature convened at noon to-day and without transacting any business adjourned until to-morrow when the organization will be perfected. Balloting for United States senator will not be begun until week from to-morrow.

Nebraska Legislature.

OMAHA, Jan. 2.—At the session of the Twenty-third Nebraska general assembly, which convenes to-morrow at Lincoln, the chief business will be the adoption of railroad legislation.

A Vacation from Jail.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 2.—In the United States circuit court to-day Judge Philips gave the three Cass county judges, who have been in jail here for ten months, permission to go home until after the election in Cass county, Jan. 20. The judges released were Lane and George, whose terms expired with the old year. Presiding-judge Wray has two years of his term yet to serve, but Judge Philips concluded that he should go free with the rest. The bonds were placed at $300 each and they are released until the first Monday in February, when they are to return without further orders from the court. The three judges at once packed their trunks and were as jubilant over the situation as three school boys about to start home on their first vacation. Judge Wray bequeathed his oil stove and a lot of other kitchen utensils to Judge Copenhaver and Neville of St. Clair county who have been fellow boarders at the jail and who still remain prisoners. He leaves for home to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. Judge Lane said: "I leave for home at 2 o'clock to-night. Judge Wray and Judge George will leave in the morning. My stay at home will be quite brief. You know I had the unusual honor of an election to the legislature while in jail. I will leave home to-morrow for Jefferson City."

The judges during their confinement have occupied a large northeast room on the fourth floor of the jail. Judging from the appearances of their room to-day their stay in Kansas City has been relieved by more comforts than falls to the lot of ordinary prisoners. In one corner stood a large table decked with groceries, cooking utensils and dishes. There were stacks of good mental food in the room, too. A complete set of the Encyclopedia Britannica filled one window, the leading monthlies for ten months past were stacked in corners, and the beds, shelves and boxes were strewn with books by standard authors. This action of Judge Philips will not leave the legislature short a single member next Wednesday.

A Different Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Persons here familiar with the situation do not anticipate any serious trouble between the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians in northern Wyoming, as stated in dispatches sent from Lander, Wyo. It is regarded as an attempt on the part of the Lander people to force the Arapahoes into selling and they are unwilling to part with. A commission last year negotiated a treaty between the United States and the Shoshone and the Arapahoe tribes by which the two latter ceded more than half the reservation which they occupy jointly. While the commission secured over a million acres in the northern part of the reservation, or more than half of the total amount of lands in it, the commission does not secure about 70,000 acres of valuable land on the southern border, near the town of Lander. The two Indian tribes in a secret council had agreed not to sell this Lander tract, as it was very near their settlements. The commission finally won over Chief Washakie, and his tribe of Shoshones of course followed him, but the Arapahoes absolutely refused to listen to very generous offers for this tract near Lander. Finally the majority of the commission took the negotiations out of the hands of the chairman, who was a citizen of the town of Lander, stating in their report to the government that they did so because they learned that attempts were making to intimidate the Arapahoes and force them to sell the southern tract under threats that if they did not do so they would be thrown off the reservation. The majority of the commission then made a treaty which all the Indians present of both tribes signed and with which they appeared pleased. It ceded the northern half of the reservation for $60,000 or 55 cents per acre. One hundred thousand dollars was offered and refused for the southern tract of less than 70,000 acres.

The chairman of the commission refused to sign the treaty and the people of Lander succeeded through their delegation in having the treaty held up in congress and another committee appointed.

The Arapahoes, it appears, are now refusing to treat with this commission. The anxiety of Lander to obtain these lands is increased at this time because the Northwestern railroad will soon build a line from Casper, Wyoming, to Ogden, Utah, and the residents want Lander taken in.

An Outrage by Moonlighters.

DUBLIN, Jan. 2.—Another outrage by moonlighters is reported from Tulla, a small town in the county of Clare. On Saturday night a band of moonlighters who had a grudge against a man employed as a servant by the family of the late Judge Brown, visited the residence of the Browns, which is situated a short distance from the town. One of the band, who was disguised, entered the house and demanded to know the whereabouts of the man-servant. The only occupants were the daughters of the deceased.

They told them the man was not in the house. This enraged the moonlighter, who drew a revolver and fired on one of the girls. Fortunately his aim was bad and the bullet went wide. He then amused himself by firing at random about the room until the weapon was empty, when he withdrew and joined the gang outside. When they learned the man they wanted was not in the house, the moonlighters withdrew without making any further trouble. The Misses Brown, as soon as possible, notified the authorities, but no arrests have yet been made.

A party of Parnellites at Kilrush, who were celebrating the new year last night, became imbued with bitter political animosity after they had filled themselves with Irish whisky and determined to wreak vengeance on their political enemies, the anti-Parnellites. They marched in a body to the rooms occupied by the workmen's club, and made an attack with stones upon the building, smashing all the windows and doing other damage. The mob gained fresh accessions while this attack was going on, and when a proposal was made to attack Temperance hall it was received with shouts of approval. In a short time the latter building was in as bad a state of wreck as the workmen's club.

The police were absent and the rioters had everything their own way. Gaining courage from the fact that no opposition was offered to their rowdyism, the mob attacked the residence of the town commissioners, who are supporters of Mr. Timothy Healy, and the houses of other men who have been active opponents of the Parnellites. Considerable damage was done and the women in the houses were terribly frightened by the rioters, who threatened all manner of evil to them. Toward morning the mob dispersed and the town, which had been in an uproar for hours, became quiet. To-day a large number of rioters were arrested.

A Quiet New Year at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—To-day was the quietest New Year Washington has experienced within living memory. Not even the pleasant sunshiny weather which followed yesterday's rain storm could enliven the prevailing dullness. The White House was not only a house of mourning, but was quarantined by reason of infectious fever. Consequently there could have been no presidential reception had no domestic bereavement forbidden it. Cabinet officers and leading officials of the government of course followed the example of the chief executive, and the entire omission of all the official receptions deprived the day of all the life and color which the brilliant uniforms of the diplomatic corps and the officers of the army and navy usually give to the occasion. Speaker Crisp being sick, though not seriously so, Mrs. Crisp did not receive.

At nearly all the leading hotels the custom which has been observed for many years by the lady guests of holding a reception in the parlors was this year omitted. Very few private residences kept open house. With all the departments and places of business closed there was scarcely anything except the open bar-rooms and restaurants and the closed churches to distinguish the day from one of the dullest of Washington's dull Sundays.

A Mysterious Murder Explained.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 2.—The confession of a man in a logging camp in the northern part of this state, while on his death bed, explains the mysterious death of a man named Walker, who was found shot in the woods two years ago. Walker, who had been laboring in the forest in the Seboomook lake region, started out of the woods with about $500 which he had earned, in his possession. While on his way he came to a camp occupied by two men and asked to be allowed to stay there that night. His request was granted. According to the confession afterward one of the men to whom the camp belonged asked Walker to go to a spring near by and get some water. He started to do so, but as soon as his back was turned, the man seized a gun and shot him. The wound was a mortal one, but the wounded man did not expire for an hour. While lying bleeding upon the ground he asked the man who had shot him why he had done so, and received the reply that it was for his money.

The murderer and his companion took the dying man to a bear trap and placed his hands in it so that it would look as though death had been caused by his being caught there, and left him.

It was the companion of the murderer who recently died and made the confession before passing away. The murderer is still at large somewhere in the northern part of the state.

Dublin's Lord Mayor Installed.

DUBLIN, Jan. 2.—The new lord mayor of Dublin was installed in office to-day with all the pomp and ceremony that anciently attended the taking of office by the city's chief dignitary. The procession, that was formerly a part of the installation ceremony, was revived this year, and met with public approval. Interest was added to the ceremonies by the presence of the lord mayor of London, who is the guest of Dublin's lord mayor and who rode in the procession. The line of march was thronged with a dense mass of humanity who cheered and shouted as the two lord mayors passed along. After the lord mayor had taken the oath of office and all the formalities had been complied with, an official reception was held which was attended by a large number of persons.

SOMEWHAT DISLOYAL.

LIMERICK, Jan. 2.—The mayor of the city gave a banquet this evening to Parnellite and anti-Parnellite priests. The principal toast of the evening was "Ireland as a Nation." All the customary toasts to the queen, etc., were omitted.

Celebrating Emancipation Day.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 2.—The Afro-American citizens of Charleston took possession of the city and celebrated Emancipation day with becoming honors. Thousands of colored people from the surrounding country flocked to town. There was a civic parade with an oration and the reading of the emancipation proclamation in the morning. In the afternoon the First brigade National guard of South Carolina, the finest body of colored troops in the United States, paraded the streets and made a brave show.

A Newspaper's New Leaf.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—The Times-Star of this city, owned by Mr. Chas. P. Taft, celebrated the new year by issuing an enlarged paper to-day from its new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Walnut streets. The old plant is absolutely abandoned and everything from cellar to garret in the new building is new. The building is of pressed brick with granite and marble facings, and is thirty-five by sixty-five feet and seven stories high.

Portugal's Parliament Opened.

LISBON, Jan. 2.—King Carlos to-day opened in person the session of the Cortes. The speech from the throne promises that the government will submit bills providing for electoral reform measures, to remedy the deficit in the country's product of cereals and to increase her export trade in wine, and measures for reform in the public service. The royal speech announced that negotiations were pending to reduce the interest on the floating debt and to strengthen Portugal's national credit, but as these measures alone would not suffice to restore the economical and financial life of the country to a solid basis the government will also submit proposals for the final solution of the external debt question and would provide means for an increase of revenue.

Governor Flower's New Year.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Governor and Mrs. Flower received their personal friends at the executive mansion between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock this afternoon. They were assisted by Mrs. Judge Sealey, Mrs. William F. Sheehan, wife of the lieutenant governor, and Mrs. Simon W. Rosendale, wife of the attorney general. The guests were received in the north parlor. The governor's staff, as had been usual during Senator Hill's incumbency in the executive chair, was not present. Several hundred people called to pay their respects, including the state officers, the judges of the court of appeals who are in the city, members of the legislature, General Oliver and the members of the Third brigade staff in full uniform.

A Whitecap Warning.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 2.—There is great excitement at West Liberty to-day over the discovery that a Whitecap notice ordering all negroes to leave the town, had been posted in prominent places during the night. A mob attempted to lynch Grant Jackson, the mulatto who eloped with Bessie Hinkle, a pretty white waitress at the Grand Union hotel here, but he escaped to the woods. A terrible outbreak is feared. Jackson was tarred and feathered last week by the citizens of West Liberty, but he returned in spite of warnings with the above result.

Panama Scandal Exaggerated.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 2.—La Petite Marseillaise publishes an interview with M. Loubet as to the attitude of the chamber toward the Panama canal scandal. M. Loubet says the chamber rushed headlong without consideration or preparation into the Panama inquiry. The deputies seemed suddenly to have lost their senses and they outbid each other in overzealousness and reckless accusation. Doubtless the scandal was bad enough, but the bad judgment of the chamber had fostered erroneous conceptions among the people of its magnitude. Such an excessive outburst of prudery must have its reaction and thus defeat even its own end. The most extravagant hopes had been raised among the different parties by the recklessness shown in the chamber, and the whole fabric of republican institutions in France had been endangered. Unless great care and tact were exercised constantly in the next few weeks the men who had behaved so fanatically might have startling proofs of the errors into which they had fallen and caused others to fall. Every effort must be made to wind up the whole Panama affair before next March in order that engagements in connection with the state debt might be strictly fulfilled.

Mexican News Items.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 2.—Dr. Liceaga, president of the national board of health, in an interview to-day said that the anti-cholera precautions were not to be relaxed. He added that Mexican port officials had been ordered to keep the strictest watch on arriving vessels and to report all developments at headquarters. The steamship Alejandro, is undergoing eight days' quarantine at Guaymas, having typhus fever aboard.

Felix Rojas, the murderer, will be executed within a week.

Bishop Monets Oca has gone to the Vatican. It is rumored that he will return to this country as papal delegate to Mexico and Central America.

Mr. Murphy, a Canadian detective, having in charge Chas. Davidson, a forger, left here to-day for Vera Cruz, whence he sails for England intending to avoid the United States on his way to Canada, apprehending habeas corpus proceedings.

There is general complaint in this country of the scarcity of skilled labor, especially among mine operators.

A Flood in the Raritan.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 2.—Breaking ice and the flood in the Raritan river caused the complete washing away of the temporary bridge across the Raritan at New Brunswick early this morning. The workmen on the temporary bridge who had been expecting a break fled in terror and did so just before the crash came. The loss will be $25,000 to the contractors. All communication between the towns on the east side of the river and New Brunswick has been cut off.

This morning the water in the river continued to rise and there was great danger that the $100,000 stone arch bridge which was nearing completion would also be swept away.

Egyptian Dervishes Troublesome.

CAIRO, Jan. 2.—The dervishes in southern Egypt are displaying renewed activity. On Saturday a large party attacked the village of Gemai, near Wady-Halfa, but were repulsed, after a fierce fight in which several of them were killed. Before they could be driven off, however, they had cut a number of telegraph wires and done other mischief.

On Sunday a second attack was made on Gemai, but the raiders were again driven off, after a number of them had been killed. The second attack on the village was made by a different band from that driven off on Saturday.

Death of a Noted Woman.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, editor of the Magazine of American History, died in her apartments at the Coleman house at 2:30 o'clock this morning. Her death was due to pneumonia. She was confined to her room but a few days. Mrs. Lamb was one of the most advanced women of the century. The greater portion of her life was spent in arduous literary work, the results of which have given her a reputation abroad as well as at home. She was born at Plainfield, Mass., Aug. 13, 1829.

Died Suddenly.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 2.—Dick Colema, a miner employed by the Jeff Davis company, died to-day of ulceration of the throat accompanied by a severe cold. It is a very sad case for he was a man of exceptional size and strength, and was at work so late as the 26th of last month. He was formerly from Pittsburg, Pa., and leaves a wife in the camp.

Arrested for Murder.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Jan. 2.—Deputy-sheriff A. W. Marsh of Los Angeles, Cal., arrived here Saturday last and went up to Santa Fe yesterday where he arrested Geo. H. Miles, charged with the crime of murder in Los Angeles about two years ago. The murdered man had $2,000 before his death but when his body was discovered only half this amount was found.

Royal Festivities.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—There is phenomenal New Year's gayety at Osborne this evening. All the children of the royal family are present. A concert will be given by a military band and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne and several others will give tableaux vivants. The Duke of York has been promoted to a captaincy in the navy.

Gladstone's Gratitude.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Mr. Gladstone has sent out a card expressing his gratitude to his friends throughout the world who sent him congratulatory letters and telegrams on his birthday. He regrets, he says, that the largeness of the number of those friends renders it impossible for him to acknowledge the kindness of each through individual letters.

Governor Osborne Recognized.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 2.—John E. Osborne, who seized the executive office at the capitol a month ago is now recognized as governor. Acting-governor Barber relinquished the office to his Democratic successor at 1:30 this afternoon. Mr. Osborne filed his oath with the secretary of state.

The Census Finished.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—All work on the eleventh census will be completed and the matter turned over to the secretary of the interior by the first of Dec., '93. This will be required by the appropriation bill now being framed by the house sub-committee of which Sayers, of Texas, is chairman.

Damaged by a Hurricane.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Steamer Bernard Hall, Edwards, from New Orleans, Dec. 9, which arrived at Liverpool to-day reports having lost a funnel and three boats and sustained other slight damage while lying to in a hurricane on Dec. 21, in latitude 40 deg. north, longitude 45 deg. west.

More Typhus in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Five additional cases of typhus fever were discovered to-day, making six cases that have developed since Dec. 31. The new cases are all from the lodging-house, No. 58 Bayard street, except one at Ward's island.

SOME STATISTICS.

Colorado's Mineral Production for 1892.

RAILROADS AND POSTOFFICE.

Colorado Springs Business as Shown by Letters and Passenger Receipts—A Notable Increase Over Previous Years.

Special to THE GAZETTE:

DENVER, Dec. 31.—The Republican in the morning will publish complete figures on the mineral output of the state. The totals are as follows, compared with last year:

	1891.	1892.
Silver	$23,767,370	$22,028,573
Gold	4,498,866	4,717,59
Lead	5,473,255	4,987,332
Copper	733,653	609,070
Undivided	75,890	....
Total	$33,548,934	$32,342,571

This year's production of silver is based on a value of 86.8 cents per ounce, the average price of silver for the year. Last year the average price was .9835 per ounce. Thus it will be seen that had the price of silver remained at last year's price the value of the product this year would greatly exceed that of last year. The average value of lead last year was $6.90; this year $1.

Figuring this year's silver output at $1.29 per ounce, coinage value, the total value would amount to $34,239,34.15, or over $12,000,000 more than the miners received for it.

Postoffice Department.

The post office in common with the other business institutions of Colorado Springs had a prosperous year in 1892. The removal to the present site last year gave much needed room and it is estimated that the postoffice business increased fully ten per cent. during the year. This has all been handled very carefully and as rapidly as the facilities of the office would permit. This year the department will have another large room added to the present one, giving about as much more space as at present occupied. The carriers and sorters will have the space they greatly need, the registry and money order departments will be more accessible, the box room will be increased and the whole plan of the office re-arranged and improved. This will give commodious and convenient quarters, with much better accommodations for the general public than have heretofore been given. It will give the citizens of Colorado Springs postoffice facilities equal to those of any city of its size in the country and sufficient for several years to come. The two rooms will be connected by arched doorways, giving ready access to and fro. Residents of Colorado Springs will certainly be well provided with a postoffice from this time forward.

Postmaster Everleth, through Assistant-postmaster Ferguson, has kindly furnished a statement of the business for the past year. By the report it will be seen that the receipts for box rents have been much reduced owing to the desire of the department to push the delivery service. The receipts of the office have increased phenomenally and it would be interesting to compare the figures with those of many of towns of the east of the same size. The figures are as follows:

REGISTRY DIVISION.

Domestic letters registered	4,781
Domestic parcels registered	1,437
Foreign letters registered	198
Foreign parcels registered	36
Official letters and parcels registered	433
Total number registered	6,885

STATEMENT OF THE MONEY ORDER BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1892.

Dr.	
To balance from Jan. 1, 1892	$ 454 57
By 8765 domestic money orders issued	200,350 42
By fee on same	1,155 00
By 562 international money orders issued	9 784 00
By fee on same	654 10
By 5967 postal notes issued	8,542 00
By fees on same	179 01
By drafts received from postoffice department	8,000 00
Grand total	$229,119 10
Cr.	
By 6672 domestic orders paid	$221,749 30
By 2420 postal notes paid	2,472 20
By 964 international money orders paid	1,875 00
By cash deposited at Denver	2,863 00
By cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1893	157 60
Grand total	$229,119 10

OFFICIAL RECEIPTS.

From sale of stamps, envelopes, etc	$37,559.33
Box rents	2,211.50
Fees on money orders	1,988.11
Total receipts	$41,758.94
Postmaster's salary	$ 2,800.00
Assistant's salary	1,100.00
Clerks' pay roll	1,100.00
Carriers' pay roll	4,100.00
Rental and incidental expenditures, including free-delivery system	5,700.00
	576.00
Total expenditures	$14,276.00
Net revenue to the government	$27,482.94

The total receipts, expenditures and revenues for the last three years were as follows:

	1890.	1891.	1892
Receipts	$32,414.29	$35,156.57	$37,559.33
Expenditures	10,863.80	14,342.45	14,276.00
Revenue	21,550.49	20,814.22	27,482.94

Railroad Statistics.

The railroads operating lines through Colorado Springs number six, as follows: The Denver and Rio Grande, Colorado Midland, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Denver, Texas and Fort Worth (Union Pacific) and the Missouri Pacific. The roads do a large and lucrative business, and the city is reckoned as an important point for business. A prominent railroad man has stated publicly that the railroad men consider a city of 15,000 people in Colorado, like Colorado Springs, equal for railroad business to a town of 100,000 inhabitants in the east. The figures given below were furnished by the local agents of the roads and show the immense business handled in this city. A part of the large increase over the year previous, is probably due to the re-shipment of freight to the west. It was however handled and re-billed in Colorado Springs. The actual business of Colorado Springs shows, however, a very large increase over the previous year. The figures are as follows:

Total weight of freight handled, received and forwarded, in pounds	1,189,536,632
Total freight receipts	$ 3,739,797.58
Total passenger receipts	431,996.40
Total	$ 4,174,793.98

COLORADO SPRINGS REALTY.

A Review of the Real Estate Situation in This City.

Real estate in Colorado Springs has always advanced steadily in value, and has always been remarkably free from the violent fluctuations that have characterized the real estate markets of so many western towns. The reasons for this state of things are that Colorado Springs has a sounder foundation for permanent growth, and consequent permanent values in real estate, than almost any other western town enjoys. If an easterner intends removing to the west to engage in manufacturing, dealing in merchandise, or practicing a profession, he can take his choice of a hundred good towns, but if he is removing to the west for health, his choice is almost limited to Colorado Springs. Because this city is the foremost health resort of the United States, because its admirable surroundings make it one of the most noted pleasure resorts of the world, and because it is a city of churches, schools, refinement, education and culture, it is sure to grow and thrive, and real estate values are sure to enhance in the same ratio with the city's growth. All values are as yet relatively low, and in all quarters of the city there is room for great advances over the values and prices of the present time.

In times of real estate activity, the largest profits are made by dealing in outside acreage and suburban lots, but this class of property is also the first to feel a reaction. The platting of outside additions has not been overdone in this city, and there are no outlying plats that are not available for immediate growth. The splendid system of electric street cars brings these outside additions within a few minutes ride of the center of the city, and because they are so accessible they are being steadily built up by families who prefer to live in semi-suburban homes.

The most activity in real estate has always been on the main plateau of the city, extending from Fountain street north to Fontanero, and from the Santa Fe to the D. & R. G. railroads. This portion of the city contains the business quarter, the finest residence quarters, the principal schools and churches, and is the best provided with water mains, sewers and fire protection. In older times it was divided into two distinct sections, known as the North End and the South End, and a rather bitter sectional feeling existed between the two quarters. In the last four years the South End has made such rapid progress in all kinds of substantial improvement that it now ranks with the North End, and the sectional feeling has disappeared.

The portion of the city north of Pike's Peak avenue presents a good field for investment because of the substantial manner in which it is built up. This portion contains the most of the fine residences, and the extreme northern portion is now being steadily built up with homes of a superior class. The prices in the northern limits of the city are as yet very cheap, good ground being offered at from $25 to $50 per front foot, and the continual improvements that are steadily going on should double these values within a very few years.

The portion of the city lying south of Pike's Peak avenue is the nearest to business and to the schools, and on account of the low prices of ground it is a favorite location for business men and mechanics. It grows in population faster than any other part of the city. One can scarcely drive through the south part of the city without seeing a number of new houses being erected.

The portion of the city lying east of Wahsatch avenue will grow in population rapidly as soon as good transit facilities are provided. There is a large area of land lying very close to the business center that is not built up because it is rather inaccessible.

West Colorado Springs, Parrish's additions and all the West Side suburbs are growing in population rapidly. School houses and sewers are badly needed in the additions lying west of the Monument, and as soon as they are provided those portions of the city will be built up as solidly as the main plateau.

North Cascade avenue is the finest street in the city. It is three miles long, almost as level as a dancing floor, and is lined on both sides with rows of magnificent mansions that would be a credit to the finest street in any city in the United States. Our population is largely made up of very wealthy people who come here from all other states and from most of the European countries. These people nearly all locate on North Cascade avenue, and the result is that that street is already almost filled up. The people who buy on that street will buy there without a great deal of regard to the prices they have to pay for lots, and it is believed that within five years any lot on Cascade will sell for about any price the owner cares to ask for it. At present it affords as good opportunities for speculation and investment as there are in the city. This street could be greatly beautified if trees were planted in front of every lot, and if curb lawns, like the one surrounding the El Paso Club building, were made and cared for.

Within the last five years Colorado Springs has doubled in population and in area, but the business quarter remains within almost the same boundaries that it did then. There is an urgent demand for business buildings, and it is almost a certainty that the area of the business quarter will have to expand rapidly. Huerfano street will probably show the first marked growth, as the new viaduct will be of great value to it. Tejon street should become a business street as far south as Moreno avenue and as far north as Bijou street, and portions of Cucharras, Nevada and Cascade are very available for business purposes. The old business quarter is the solid quarter of the city, from a real estate standpoint. The rents of even the poorest buildings produce from 8 to 12 per cent. on the value of the property, and new buildings are tenanted as soon as they are built. There is ample room for a growth in values in the business quarter, for if one and two story buildings will produce 10 per cent., buildings of four to six stories will produce in the same ratio. Very little property in the business quarter is ever offered for sale, and what is offered is usually bought very soon.

The real estate market has been comparatively dull for two years, although there has been a steady, if small, advance in values. Within the last three months there have been many indications of a return of activity, and every man who is interested in the welfare of the city should now do all in his power to foster the return of good times. More buildings of all kinds are needed in the city. There is a constantly growing demand for modern houses to rent, and the men and firms who are engaged in building such houses are making money. There is room at the present time for at least two hundred houses of from five to eight rooms, with sewers, furnaces, baths and modern conveniences, for renting purposes. There is also a demand for more and larger business buildings. Many men come here who would engage in business if they could obtain suitable quarters, and because they cannot they are compelled to go to some other place. Money to erect business blocks can be borrowed at 7 per cent. and the rents of the buildings will produce 10 per cent., so it is sound business policy to build even with borrowed money.

A Populist Demand for a "Force Bill."

Rocky Mountain News.

The necessity of a uniform national election law is aptly illustrated by the difference in the methods in vogue in several southern states. In Mississippi voting is prohibited. In Tennessee one must pay a poll tax before voting. In Arkansas you may vote, but your vote is not counted. In Georgia your vote is counted for the other fellow. In Alabama you are paid not to vote, while in Kansas City, Mo., a man is prosecuted and fined $2.50 if he fails to vote.

ACTIVE SCHEMERS.

Combination Necessary to Organize the Legislature.

WILL MEET TO-DAY.

Four Candidates for Speaker of the Senate —Governor Routt's Favorable Opinion of Governor-Elect Waite.

DENVER, Jan. 3.—The legislative situation is very much mixed and the organization of the two houses is as much a matter of doubt as ever. Combinations are made and broken as rapidly as made. The Republican senators have decided to present the name of Senator Smith, the Populists the name of B. Clark Wheeler, the straight Democrats the name of Casimero Barela, and the "White Wings" the name of Senator McKinley, for speaker pro tem of the senate. In the house the straight Democratic members adhere to Mr. Wooten for speaker. The Populists have appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Wooten to obtain his conditions; should the anticipated combine be perfected, while the Republicans, who have one majority, will probably settle upon Mr. Ammons of Douglas, although there are other candidates. As neither party has a clear majority in the senate, some sort of a combination must be made, and the chances favor a fusion of Democrats and Populists. The former trying to make a deal by which they can secure some of the patronage. Republicans have been sifting the legislative field to ascertain who the Republican is that has agreed with the Populists and they have come to the conclusion that it is a phantom of the rankest kind, and that the story is given out for the purpose of holding the Populists and Democrats together in the hope of getting some one weak enough to fall into the plan of defeating the Republicans.

The Republican caucuses will be held to-night. Indications are that the Republicans will recognize the house and the Populists-Democrats the senate. The legislature will meet tomorrow.

The St. James rotunda and corridors were the busiest places in the city this morning. All the prominent Populists of the state were there and Governor-elect Waite's rooms were besieged by a horde of friends, all anxious to give his excellency some valuable advice about his appointments. Judge Bell, congressman-elect from the Second congressional district, was a conspicuous figure. Governor Routt and Governor-elect Waite had a conference this morning, in reference to the inauguration and Mr. Waite's wishes in connection with that event. It was a social chat between two old timers and in course of the interview Governor Routt gave his successor many valuable suggestions in connection with the office he is called to fill.

"It was a social talk," said the governor. "The question of appointments did not come up, nor was any intimation made of the course that Mr. Waite intended to pursue. I believe the new governor is going to do just as he pleases and that he will not be led by anyone. He has any quantity of good sense and fully appreciates the responsibility of the position. That is the way I size him up."

THE RESULT OF THE CAUCUSES.

The different caucuses to-night lasted until long past midnight. The Populists and Democrats have decided upon R. R. Wooten, Jr., of Las Animas county as their nominee for speaker of the house but the speakership pro tem of the senate has not been settled. The Republicans were unable to agree and when they adjourned the vote is said to have stood: J. Gratz Brown of Arapahoe county, 16; Stawson of Pueblo county, 11, and Ammons of Douglas county, 3.

Contests Plentiful in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 3.—The supreme court is to-day hearing the arguments in the case brought against the state board of canvassers by the Populist state central committee involving four seats in the legislature. It is not generally anticipated that the findings of the court will change the situation in the legislature except to give Rosenthal, (Democrat) from Haskell county the certificate of election issued to Stubbs (Republican) by an undisputed clerical error. This will leave the Republicans one majority with which to organize the house. On joint ballot the Democrats will hold the balance of power, providing no action is taken by the supreme court in the contested cases brought before that court. Twenty-four contests have been filed for the Republicans and several against them. The legislature will convene next week.

The senatorial situation in Kansas is becoming more interesting each day. That Judge John Martin's boom is waning is evidenced by the fact that the Democrats do not propose to give aid and comfort to the Populist nominee. That he will receive the Populist caucus nomination is no longer doubted, but in accepting the same he will be compelled to endorse their platform and declarations and turn his back on the old parties. This he has agreed to do.

The next United States senator from Kansas, will, it is believed, be a Democrat without Populist proclivities. As the matter now stands it will be B. P. Waggener, of Atchison, general attorney for the Missouri Pacific railway for Kansas. Waggener will have the support of ex-Governor Glick and his friends, as well as the stalwart Democrats, headed by Col. A. A. Harris, who has been announced as a candidate, but will retire for Waggener and be cared for in another direction. This deal means a united effort on the part of all Kansas Democrats for Glick for secretary of agriculture in President Cleveland's cabinet. Republicans have no hope of electing the senator, and will go to Waggener it is said. This strength, together with ten or twelve Democrat-Populists who will not support Martin, will, it is claimed, give Waggener the prize.

A conference of Democrats at Atchison last week arrived at this decision, and everything will be done to carry out the scheme.

"Baily" Waggener as he is called in Kansas, is a young man not over 29. He is active and energetic, and would make an able representative of the young and growing state of Kansas. He is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the state.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 3.—The biennial session of the legislature began at noon to-day. The returns of election of members of the house as certified by the secretary of the commonwealth were presented by Mr. Harrity. When Crawford county was reached the chief clerk substituted for the returns certifying the election of Wilbur P. Higby, Democrat, the document awarded on Saturday last to Wm. H. Andrews, Republican, by Judge Henderson, before whom Andrews had raised the question of the legality of Higby's election. An ineffectual attempt was made to check this action, but Chief Clerk Voorhees declared that nothing was in order but the reading of the returns. Mr. Fow denounced the proceedings as an unheard of outrage. The chief clerk announced that the returns of election of officers were superceded by the decision of the Crawford county court. The members then were sworn in and Caleb C. Thompson, of Warren county, was elected speaker over Walter E. Ritter, of Lycoming, the Democratic nominee. After the members had been sworn in, it was discovered that both Andrews and Higby had gathered with the crowd and both took the oath. Higby arrived first this morning and took possession of the seat assigned to Crawford county members. Andrews will probably slip into his seat the first time Higby vacates it, and thus the war promises to go on.

Charles Everson was formerly elected chief clerk. Both branches of the legislature after effecting an organization took a recess until 3 p. m. At that hour they re-assembled and listened to the reading of Governor Pattison's message.

Nebraska's Legislature.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 3.—Both houses were called to order at noon. An attempt was made to organize the senate. It began with a ballot for temporary secretary and resulted in a strict party vote. Republicans, 14; Populists, 14; and Democrats 3. The senate then adjourned until 3 p. m. When Secretary-of-state Allen reached Knox county in the house roll call, he called "Chester Norton," the Republican. There was a protest from Populists and Democrats but the protest was overridden and the roll call proceeded, although the Populists refused to answer to their names. After roll call came a motion to proceed to the election of temporary speaker, and J. N. Sheridan of Red Willow county, Populist, was chosen by the combined vote of the Populists and Democrats who mustered 51 votes against 48 for Church Howe, the Republican nominee. A committee of five on credentials was appointed, and the house took a recess till 3 p. m.

A Combine Arranged in Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 3.—Yesterday it was thought possible that the Democrats would organize a separate house, as they had withdrawn from the hall, but to-day they were all present, and joining with the Populists, elected Thomas Matthews, Populist, speaker, and H. J. Winey, Democrat, chief clerk. The details of the "combine" are unknown, but it gives the Democrats a majority on joint ballot for United States senator.

Governor Flower's Message.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The governor, referring to state institutions, discloses that he has visited nearly if not quite all of them, and he holds that his recommendations of legislation must have the weight due to judgment founded on personal observations. So close an inquiry into state interests by a governor is unusual.

The state has financial obligations amounting to $450,000 and a treasury balance of $1,701,487.

Touching the Buffalo strike the governor announces the expenditure by the state to have been $192,647, and then adds: "Employees have the right to strike and peaceably persuade others to join them, and in their earnest and lawful efforts to benefit their condition they may always feel sure that public sympathy is with them and against selfish corporations. But every citizen and corporation, every employee and employer, must observe and respect the authority of law and government. So long as they keep within the law, the state government will leave them to settle their own disputes. But law must be observed, persons and property must be protected and the lawful use of property by its owners must not be interfered with. These are the ends for which the state primarily exists. For the maintenance of these ends every dollar of the state's money, the life and services of every member of the national guard and the support of every law abiding citizen are pledged.

"It should be the aim of the law making body to see that our laws confer equal privileges. It is not right that powers should be granted to corporations to oppress either their employees or the people. Whatever can be wisely done by legislation to guarantee equal rights to all should be done. But law will not accomplish everything. Corporations will learn by costly experience that even from the selfish point of view it pays to be considerate of the welfare of their employees."

He denounces the "sweat shops" and declares that the present law is not severe enough to suppress them, and should be amended to that end. He urges the passage of a carefully guarded compulsory law. He recommends an additional appropriation of $300,000 to complete the state exhibit at the World's Fair. A state commission of agriculture is recommended in which shall be consolidated under one executive head the various bureaus now existing.

On the coal combine which has raised the price of coal seventy-five cents with no apparent limit to the extortion, the governor earnestly recommends legislation. He wishes the law regulating corruption during the elections made more severe and proof that a candidate has been implicated in bribery sufficient cause for forfeiture of office.

On the quarantine question he says: "I am not opposed to a national quarantine, but to an exclusive national quarantine, such as is urged in contemporary discussion. There is a field in which the federal government must exercise quarantine powers. The place to detain cholera is on the other side of the ocean, not in New York bay. A rigid system of inspection at foreign ports under the direction of the consular service would form the best kind of national quarantine. As for the rest, it can safely be left to state jurisdiction and control."

Cleveland's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Senator Carlisle has about decided to accept the secretaryship of the treasury under President Cleveland. He has as yet not communicated his decision to Mr. Cleveland, in fact, he has not yet reached the point where he is willing to say even to himself that he will accept, but that he will soon reach that point is the opinion of those of his friends with whom he has consulted. To-day the probabilities are very strong that the Kentucky senator will occupy a seat at President Cleveland's cabinet table.

The outlook for Colonel Morrison is not so encouraging. It has been learned here that while Mr. Cleveland is personally somewhat inclined to make Morrison his secretary of the interior, opposition to him has appeared in an unexpected and influential quarter. According to this report, which seems well founded, Mr. Whitney has advised Mr. Cleveland not to put Colonel Morrison into the cabinet. Why Mr. Whitney should oppose Morrison is not exactly clear, but the fact remains that he is not friendly to the Illinoisan's cabinet aspirations. Of course Mr. Whitney's influence with Mr. Cleveland is great, and unless his opposition should be withdrawn Morrison's friends are afraid the secretaryship of the interior will go elsewhere. Efforts will be made to induce Mr. Whitney to look with favor upon the Illinois candidate, for it is assumed that Mr. Cleveland will take no man into his cabinet to whom Mr. Whitney offers objections.

During his recent interview with the president-elect, Senator Carlisle said all he could in Morrison's behalf, but could not feel that he was making any progress.

Information reaches here from New York that Daniel Lamont has accepted a place in the cabinet and that he is to be the secretary of the navy.

Brigands in Poland.

VIENNA, Jan. 3.—The authorities of Warsaw are excited over the spread of brigandage in Russian Poland.

The province of Radom, adjoining Austrian Galicia, has recently been invested by a band of twenty brigands, led by a notorious robber chief named Julian Voyt. These robbers grew so bold that they attacked the residence of a wealthy land owner named Vetchazavowitch, whom they forced to pay them blackmail. They slaughtered the livestock found on the place and after plundering the house, set it on fire. The owner himself, succeeded in escaping from the house and took refuge on the roof of a stable where he remained unnoticed by the robbers, who did not set fire to the stable. Vetchazorovitch was badly burned in getting away from his house, and suffered greatly while in concealment. Some of his employees carried word of the outrage to the authorities, and on the following day a force of troops went in pursuit of the brigands, who made slow progress on account of being loaded with plunder. The troops overtook the robbers in a forest, when a sharp fight occurred. The robbers made a fierce resistance and wounded several of the soldiers, but the bandits were at length subdued and taken prisoners.

The troops then made their way to the abode of Voyt, the robber leader. There they found large quantities of stolen wealth, the place being fitted up in a rich style. In the cellar of Voyt's house a peasant was found whom the robber chief was holding for ransom.

Another band of sixteen masked brigands attacked the mansion of Baron Knovoka, near Alexandrovo, about sixty miles west of Warsaw. A severe conflict ensued, the baron, aided by his servants and peasants from the estate, making a brave resistance to the banditti. Several persons were wounded on each side, but the bandits were at length repulsed. A number of land-owners in the neighborhood of Zavava have had their residences sacked by brigands, who are inclined to appear where they are least expected, thus baffling the police and eluding the troops on many fruitless marches.

Mexican News Items.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 3.—The best informed authorities state that no claims for damages against the United States growing out of the raids of bandits along the border have been presented to the government at Washington, the Mexican legation was, however, ordered to point out to the United States the evils arising from the raids and to request that vigilance along the border be increased and more troops be sent to prevent further incursions from American territory. The news that the American government had decided upon an energetic campaign on the frontier against the bandits has been joyfully received here.

General Keyes is now in the City of Mexico in consultation with President Diaz in regard to the raids.

The Equitable Life Assurance company of New York was the only company that suspended the taking of business to-day when the new law relative to life insurance companies went into effect.

A transfer has been made of all interests in the concession of a railway from Guaymas to Deming, a distance of about 400 miles. The purchaser is a strong English organization called the Mexican Northern Pacific Railway company. The various interests concerned were represented here by W. H. Davis, solicitor, of London, Colonel H. Sherman of Cleveland, O., and Judge D. J. Cable of Lima, O. The new company has made arrangements for completing and putting into actual operation 180 miles of the road during the next four months, the section in question being the portion from Deming to Coralitos.

The Chilean Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The secretary of the navy to-day appointed Capt. W. S. Schley, commander Uriel Sebree and Passed-assistant-surgeon E. R. Stitt, a board to consider and report a plan for the equitable distribution of the Chilian indemnity fund of $75,000. The board will meet in the office of Captain Schley on Staten Island, New York, next Monday, the 9th inst., for the purpose of preparing a record of the injuries sustained by the sailors of the Baltimore in the riots at Valparaiso October 16, 1891, and will recommend a pro-rata distribution of this money in proportion to the injuries sustained by each.

Secretary Tracy made a thorough examination of the law and precedents bearing on the case and concluded that he has full authority under the law as it stands to distribute the fund. The disbursement of the $80,000 paid by Spain to the United States in settlement of the Virginius affair is regarded as a satisfactory precedent for action in this case. The Virginius award was distributed by the secretary of state without recourse to congress and the validity of his action has never been questioned. A small part of that fund is still in the state department awaiting final settlement.

The Merrick Case Again.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The silver mine owners and others who are of the belief that silver is as good as gold and must be treated as money, have not yet abandoned their efforts to secure a decision from the courts that under the constitution the proper officers of the government must receive silver bullion and coin it into dollars without other charge than the coinage cost for whoever presents it to them. Ex-Attorney-general Garland has been retained by them and to-day he moved in the United States supreme court to advance the case, which is popularly known as the silver brick case and officially as Case No. 1079, the People of the United States ex rel. George G. Merrick, appellant, vs. Charles W. Foster, secretary of the treasury. Merrick is a resident of Colorado and seeks a mandamus to compel the secretary of the treasury to receive a silver brick and coin it into dollars for his benefit. He brought the the action originally in the courts of the District of Columbia, and when a mandamus was denied, took an appeal to the supreme court and to-day had a motion made to advance the case, in order to secure a final decision of the court of last resort.

A Railway Federation Clubhouse.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—The new federation of railway organizations proposes to establish its headquarters in Chicago and will spend over half a million in the new enterprise.

It is going to erect a magnificent clubhouse, costing in the neighborhood of $300,000 and six smaller buildings to serve as the headquarters of the six federations that make up the federation. The plan has been under consideration for a long time, and was finally adopted at the meeting held in Cedar Rapids last week. This is why A. D. Thurston has been in the city since last Monday looking around for a suitable location for the erection of the proposed buildings. He expects Grand-chief P. M. Arthur and other officials of the various organizations in the city inside of two weeks, and it is thought a selection of the ground will then be made. The delegates at the meeting at Cedar Rapids appointed a committee of five to take charge of the matter. A. D. Thurston is at the head of this committee. P. M. Arthur is also a member. This committee will have full power to act. They have already submitted their ideas to an architect, and it is expected that the plans will be drawn by the first of February.

Two Deaths from Voodoo.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 3.—The negroes living in the east end are in a high state of mind. It seems that Frank Sims, a colored resident of the Point, voted Democratic at the late presidential election. When this fact became known among Sims' acquaintances, the latter, particularly his female friends, began voodooing him for giving his allegiance to Grover Cleveland. Their taunts and gibes were of such a nature and so frequent that it is said that Sims had to take to his bed, being affected with a bad case of voodooism. He gradually grew worse, and finally the celebrated "voodoo" doctor, George Fremont, colored, was summoned to attend the patient. The case is the subject of conversation among the colored people living in that section of the city. Last Friday Sims died, and there was renewed interest taken in the mysterious death.

Yesterday morning the matter took a more serious turn when Fremont, the "voodoo" doctor, himself died. It is said his death was due to voodooism. Sims' family is much worked up over the affair, and it is said that they refused to bury him. Sims' brother, however, buried him yesterday.

Professor Smith's Future.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—The question what shall be done by the trustees of Lane seminary with Professor Smith, the member of its faculty who has just been suspended from the ministry by the Cincinnati presbytery for alleged heresy, is exciting much comment. Some of the trustees have been asked whether they favor the retention of Professor Smith and the answers so far as given have either been non-committal or have been very pronounced in favor of Professor Smith. Another question that naturally arises is whether, if Professor Smith is retained, Professor Roberts will not be requested to resign. The two professors represent the two divisions of the church as drawn by the result of the Smith trial. Professor Roberts was not a member of the prosecution committee, but he showed in the course of the trial a most decided opposition to the views of Professor Smith, and though not present when the final vote was taken, he was well known to be favorable to the extreme penalty under the charges.

No Strike on the Rock Island.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—"There is no strike on the Rock Island road and I have no business with Mr. Thurston." General-manager E. St. John, of the Rock Island company, was very calm and serene as he made the above remarks soon after his arrival at his office this morning. Mr. St. John had noticed an announcement of the return to Chicago of A. D. Thurston, past grand chief of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, who proposes to continue managing the affairs of the striking Rock Island operators.

"Has Mr. Thurston applied for an interview or conference with you?" Mr. St. John was asked.

"No, sir he has not, and there is no reason why he should."

"Have you had any recent communication from him?"

"We have not. As I said we do not recognize the existence of any strike among our employes, operators or others, and certainly have suffered no inconvenience from the alleged strike. There is a world of telegraph operators out of employment and we have no difficulty whatever in filling the places of men who went out at the behest of the agitators."

Death of Dr. Shaw.

DENVER, Jan. 3.—Dr. Alexander Shaw, chief of the state horticultural department of the World's Fair and one of the board of World's Fair managers, died to-day, aged 78 years.

He has been a resident of Colorado since 1870 and for the past ten years he has been an active member of the Colorado State Horticultural society. He was on the executive board in 1880, was made president in 1882, six years after he was made secretary, which office he held until the present time. He had wide experience in the work of expositions. During the Centennial he was in charge of the exhibit from Iowa; at New Orleans he was in charge of the fruit display at that exposition from Colorado.

Standard Oil Election.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Oil company to-day the following directors were elected: William Rockefeller, J. D. Rockefeller, H. M. Flagler, J. A. Archbold, H. H. Rogers, W. C. Tilford, Paul Babcock, Jr., C. M. Pratt and A. M. Creiger. Subsequently the following officers were elected: President, William Rockefeller; vice-president, John D. Archbold; treasurer, W. T. Wardwell, and secretary, C. D. Carle.

CITY COUNCIL.

Alderman Finegan Asks That No Pay be Given Absent City Officials.

THE CHEYENNE MINING SCHEME.

A Discussion Over the Payment on the Bijou Viaduct—Alderman Gillingham's View—Matters of Routine Business.

Evidently California has charms for the city council which Colorado Springs hath not. Three members were absent from the meeting last night and they are all in the land of flowers. First, Mayor Sprague departed. Soon in his wake followed Alderman Eaton of the Fourth. And only last week Alderman D. W. Robbins shook the dust of this town from his feet and left also.

And thereby hangs a tale.

It was when the salary roll came up for discussion last night, Alderman Finegan arose to remark that he understood that the mayor and aldermen had drawn their salaries in advance before leaving for California, and he wanted to know what right they had to do this.

Acting-mayor Davis, who continues the business at the old stand, said regarding Mayor Sprague's salary—his honor having gone on Oct. 6—that the mayor's salary for November was sent him after it was allowed by the council, but as to whether or not the October salary was paid in advance he could not state.

Mr. Finegan then asked if when a man had taken up his abode 2000 miles away and had taken his family, and was building a house, if that didn't constitute a removal of his residence.

The city attorney did not think it did, necessarily. From a legal point of view he thought a suit against the persons concerned to enjoin the clerk from paying the salary, or to make the incumbents show that they had earned it, would be necessary to decide the matter.

Alderman Gillingham said: "I understand that one of the parties has disposed of all his property in the city, and that the other sent word back to sell his, or rather mortgage it so that he could build a home in California; so that I believe that they have both left the city for good."

Alderman Finegan declared that this did not clear his mind. He objected to paying these salaries to aldermen and mayor who were away. He thought that the fact that they had taken their wives with them and their families also was proof conclusive that they didn't intend to stay here. He solemnly protested against the payment of these men.

The city marshal's report was read and filed. He recommended particularly the purchase of a patrol wagon, which could also be used in hauling hose carts at night.

The latter portion of the marshal's report was referred to the council which makes the annual appropriations in March.

The petition for a water main near the residence of W. P. Bonbright was referred to the water committee.

The committee on public buildings was authorized to hire the rooms and vault in the Midland block, lately used by the school board. These are for the superintendent of water works and City-engineer Reid. The vault will be used for the storage of valuable city properties.

Bills to the amount of $14,550.48 were ordered paid and warrants drawn for same. On motion of Mr. Gillingham it was ordered that a bill of $14 on sewer account be paid out of the miscellaneous fund.

Alderman Dunbar handed in the supplementary reports of the experts at work upon the city's books. It was read and was as follows:

Since our last communication to you, we have received the city treasurer's books, and although we did not receive them in time to make a full report on same at present, we report the fact that the balance as represented by the city treasurer, checks up correctly.

In accordance with instructions from you, instead of rendering final statements, on city clerk's books for the current fiscal year, as checked by us, we are examining the books for the years 1890 and 1891, and will render statements covering the three years, making a unit of Mr. Corman's administration.

The work on the city clerk's books is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and have made such memo's as we deem necessary for formulating a new system.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-two is entirely checked and minutes of council proceedings and all the bills passed and vouchers and warrants issued during the fiscal year ending April 1, 1891, have been carefully examined.

Respectfully,
HORACE E. MITCHELL.
I. S. HARRIS.

The report was accepted and filed.

Alderman Dunbar introduced the following resolution, which was passed:

In order to adopt and carry out better business methods in the city clerk's office, and avoid carelessness, interruptions and inconvenience,

Resolved, That the office and desk of the water commissioner and telephone be removed from the city clerk's office; that the back door be bolted and not used by the public; that only the city clerk and his assistants have keys to the office; that the office shall be locked outside of office hours; that the counter in the office be changed and enlarged, giving more space for the clerks and business of the office, leaving convenient room outside the counter for public business, with no chairs outside the counter for the public; that the office of the city clerk be opened for public business from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; that these office hours be indicated on the front door; and that the city clerk and public grounds and building committee be requested to adopt and carry out this resolution at once.

Alderman Finegan reported upon the subject of leasing ground in Cheyenne Park to Mr. Miller, who wished to mine thereon. He asked for more time to consider the subject. The city attorney reported also upon the subject. He thought the ground could be leased if the proper safeguards were thrown about it. He thought it was necessary to lease the ground to one person rather than to a company. It might be well, if it was decided that there was good mineral on the property to place it open to competition. More time was granted the committee.

Alderman Taylor spoke upon the question of regulating water rates for water motors of one-horse power or less, according to the amount of water used. The committee were instructed to prepare an ordinance concerning the subject. The committee also asked what to do in regard to Civill & White's ice plant, as this firm refused to pay $1 per day. The firm stated that they only use the water for cooling purposes, in their ice machine. They want to pay upon the basis of horse-power of their boilers. The council seemed to be of the opinion that this firm ought to pay the $1 a day they had contracted to. Referred to water committee to report at next meeting.

A representative of the Curran Bill Posting company addressed the council in favor of an ordinance to regulate bill posting in the city. He asked that licenses be granted for $25 each for a year, and that no one be allowed to post bills except those licensed. Referred to the ordinance committee and city attorney.

Alderman Finegan asked why the committee had not reported on the matter of the second agreement which had been made concerning the cost of the Bijou street viaduct.

Alderman Gillingham remarked that ex-Alderman Rouse had been present when he and several others had made an agreement with the Rio Grande company to pay for 105 feet of the viaduct. This was made in the private car of Mr. Sleeper at the depot. In the evening at the council meeting this contract was ratified. Mr. Gillingham could not understand why the mayor and an alderman could go to Denver and make another agreement with the railroad company by which the city was "done" out of $2000.

Alderman Dunbar said his committee could not tell why such a contract had been made, but he was certain that it was made and that committee could not go behind the returns.

Mr. Taylor of the finance committee, stated that he had not been consulted in the above matter and that was the reason why the committee had not reported. He knew, however, that a letter had been sent to Denver telling the railroad that the council had nothing to do with the action of the previous council.

In the midst of the discussion a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

The Columbian Naval Review.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Secretary Tracy of the navy department is now considering plans for making the Columbian naval review, to be held in April, a success, but the fact that a change in the administration is to be made in March is said to render the task of making the preliminary arrangements somewhat embarrassing. The arrangement of the details of the proposed review is a big undertaking, and the event will take place at such a time that the coming secretary can do little more than finish the preparations begun by his predecessor and endeavor to put them into successful execution. The present head of the department, therefore, claims to be hampered in his efforts to make the demonstration worthy the occasion, by a desire to avoid the making of any arrangements that may not accord with the ideas of his successor. the entire responsibility for the success or failure of the demonstration will rest on the incoming secretary, the present secretary naturally prefers that his successor should have something to say about the general plan of the operation. The review, however, follows so soon after the latter's induction into office that he will scarcely have more than enough time to arrange the minor details for the execution of the plans.

Another embarassing feature of the case is that Admiral Gherardi, who has been assigned to the command of the American squadron on the occasion, will not reach this country in time to assist very materially in making the preliminary arrangements. The government is committed to the affair and will have to make the best of it. The maritime nations of the world have been invited and have all promised to participate, and steps have been taken to secure the concentration at Hampton Roads, Va., of all the available ships of the United States navy, but beyond this very little else has been done.

No arrangements have been made for the reception and entertainment of foreign visitors, or the movements and maneuvers of the vessels after they have assembled, and there are a thousand and one other necessary details yet to be arranged. One of the principal obstacles to definite action at present is the lack of money, and unless congress speedily complies with the request to at once provide for the necessary expenses, estimated at $200,000, it is predicted by naval officers that the naval feature of the Columbian celebration will be a complete fiasco. Rear-admiral Gherardi's fleet, consisting of the Baltimore, Charleston, San Francisco and Yorktown, now somewhere in the vicinity of Patagonia, is expected to reach New York about the end of February. The North Atlantic squadron, Acting-rear-admiral Walker commanding, consisting of the Chicago, Atlanta, Philadelphia, Concord, Vesuvius and Kearsarge will be ordered to meet Admiral Gherardi's fleet in the West Indies, probably near the Barbadoes, and accompany it to the United States. Rear-admiral Benham's flag-ship, the Newark, and the gunboat Bennington, which are to convey the caravels representing Columbus' original fleet from Cadiz, Spain, to the West Indies, will probably reach there in time to also accompany the other American vessels to the rendezvous in Hampton Roads, where the naval review proper begins. This will make quite a formidable procession of war ships. From the time he enters the waters forming the North Atlantic station, or some station, as it is generally called, Rear-admiral Gherardi, as the ranking officer present, will be in supreme command of all vessels of the United States navy within its limits and will be a most important personage in all subsequent proceedings.

A Professor's Strange Action.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 3.—About a month ago Professor E. W. L. Mahood of the University of the Northwest, in this city started on a trip east, saying that he was going to visit some eastern schools. Nothing was heard of him until to-day when a letter dated from Ambleside, England, was received from him saying that he will remain there to finish the school year studying. His family is here and in destitute circumstances, and is being provided for by neighbors. No motive for his action can be given. He was prominent in Iowa educational circles, being financial agent of the university.

The Electoral Vote.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The Evening Post to-day says: The settlement of the Oregon contest makes it possible to give an accurate table of the vote for president as it should be cast by the electoral college and which will show:

Total number of votes	444
Necessary to choice	223
Cleveland's majority	108

The total vote for the respective candidates is as follows: Cleveland 276; Harrison 145, and Weaver 22.

THE GAZETTE.

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Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

W. A. PLATT, Editor. H. A. RISLEY, Manager.

THE HOUSE ORGANIZED.

By a narrow majority the Republicans of the house have succeeded in organizing that body. The speaker chosen is Mr. Ammons of Douglas county, a gentleman who commands general respect and esteem. To have accomplished this much is already something and an omen of a session in which a considerable amount of good and no great amount of evil will be accomplished.

It is satisfactory to note that the rumors that there were Republican members who were willing to sacrifice the interests of the party and of the state in order to advance their private or local schemes, have been proven false. There were no Republicans who voted for a Democratic organization in order to secure support for a ditch or other scheme. If the Republicans continue in the same spirit they will deserve well of the people. It is rumored that there is some danger of a repetition of the unfortunate experience of two years ago. Then after the house had been in session a short time a dispute arose over the arrangement of the various committees. A combination was formed between the minority of the Republicans and the Democrats by which the Republican speaker was deposed and another elected for the purpose of ordering the committees and the appointments according to the wishes of those who were not suited under the original arrangements. We sincerely trust that such a thing will not happen again. We do not believe it will. Such an act is treason to the party, it is breaking faith with the voters, and it is placing the spoils above considerations of public good.

If the Republicans make the most of their opportunity they may accomplish a great deal. Having organized the lower house they can, if they continue their control, effectually prevent all wild and hazardous legislation which would injure the credit of the state or bring it into disrepute. It is true that the upper house is not in their control, but Populists and Democrats when not trading upon certain definite subjects are apt to be sensible and clear-headed men, and all the members of both houses are, we believe, honestly desirous to advance the interests of the state.

Since then the Republicans in the house are able to prevent cranky legislation and the Democrats in the senate will not permit the passage of laws designed merely for partisan benefit, we may hope to see at least some of the laws enacted which are urgently needed and of great consequence.

THE PAST AND THE COMING YEAR.

The principal events of the past year have already been briefly chronicled in our columns, except those which relate especially to Colorado Springs and its neighborhood, which are treated at length to-day. Of all the year's occurrences, none, of course, has been so important to the American people as the general election. The campaign began early, the nominations having been made more than four months before Election day. It was one of the most remarkable campaigns we have ever had in this country—remarkable for its freedom from abusive personalities, remarkable in the fact that the party workers on both sides had opposed the nomination of the candidates who were before the people, remarkable for the number of issues, remarkable for the result. The policy upon which our government has been conducted for thirty years, and under which the nation has advanced in prosperity and prestige in a manner unparalleled in the history of the world, is to be reversed. A new experiment is to be tried, and the people are anxiously awaiting its results.

In the rest of the American continent, we have seen the movement toward annexation or federation with our own republic gathering force and headway in Canada to an extent that is not even yet fully appreciated on this side of the border. In Mexico, President Diaz has been peacefully re-elected and the prospects are bright. In Central America, two or three little "revolutions" have occurred, but their results have been of little moment to us.

In South America, Venezuela has passed through a great struggle. At last the party which seemed best to represent the abiding and orderly elements of the republic has triumphed, but the future is rendered uncertain by the illness of General Crespo and the threatening attitude of Great Britain. Brazil has passed through some stormy times, but the new republic, although still in danger from wild finance, seems to be fairly well established. The Argentine Republic has in a manner got upon its feet again, and under the Saenz-Pena administration its affairs are conducted with a good degree of ability and success. In Chile, affairs have settled down upon a peace basis, and the relations of that republic to our own appear to be more friendly than for many years past. In all the American continent, the position of the United States as the leading American nation is more generally recognized than ever before, and the so-called "Pan-American" policy has at least established better relations, both in politics and in commerce, between us and our southern sister Republics.

In Great Britain, the Marquis of Salisbury and his party have gone out of power and Mr. Gladstone and his several parties have come in, but the results of the change have hardly begun as yet to become apparent. Continental Europe continues to be a vast armed camp, although the popular discontent with this suicidal policy is more marked than ever before.

The persecution of the Jews in Russia and the terrible famine there have called forth the sympathies of the civilized world, and particularly of this country, which responded to the mute appeal of the starving with generous donations, in which we are glad to say THE GAZETTE took some small share.

In Asia, the Russian bear and the British lion and the Chinese loss are still staring jealously at each other on the "roof of the world," but nothing of an especially sensational nature has transpired. In Japan, the year has been marked by the sessions of the first congress, or parliament, elected under the new constitution.

The Australasian colonies have taken steps toward a real federation, the germ, perhaps, of a coming independent empire.

In Africa, nothing so universally interesting or dramatic has happened as the Stanley-Emin "rescue;" but the dark continent, parceled out now among the leading European nations, has been persevering ly exploited; something has been done looking towards the suppression of the slave trade; and the "unknown interior" has been steadily decreased in area.

As for 1893, no human being can see far ahead, and it is well we cannot. We know that in this country a new administration of the government will begin on the 4th of March, but, even as to its policy we are in a sort of twilight darkness. For the rest, we must be content to leave coming events to the over-ruling Providence which controls the destinies of men.

THE BRIGGS CASE.

Dr. Charles Augustus Briggs, of the Union Theological Seminary of New York, has been acquitted of heresy by a majority of the New York presbytery. The case has been appealed, and will not be finally settled until passed upon by the General Assembly, the highest judiciary of the church.

The popular idea of this case has been an erroneous one. Dr. Briggs has been the aggressor and the presbytery has been acting in self defense. For ten years he has been proclaiming, in his lectures, conversation and writings, that the Presbyterian church of the present day is wrong; that it has departed from the Westminister standards. He has made especially bitter attacks upon the Princeton school of theology and upon Dr. Hodge and others by name. He has assumed that every one who differed from him was either an ignoramus or an impostor.

It was this aggressiveness, this continued destructive criticism of his, which finally drove those who differed with him as to what the standards of Presbyterianism meant into presenting charges of heresy against him. They supposed the Presbyterian standards asserted the Bible to be the Word of God, and that there is no co-ordinate authority. Dr. Briggs has taught or seemed to teach that the reason and the church are co-ordinate authorities. They supposed that the standards taught the doctrine of and immediate sanctification after death; Dr. Briggs teaches the doctrine of a progressive sanctification. They believed, therefore, that it ought to be judicially determined whether or not the teachings of Dr. Briggs were in accordance with the standards.

It should be kept in view that the question at issue is not at all whether Dr. Briggs is right in his views; it is simply whether those views are those of the Presbyterian church. If they are not, then he has no business to teach them in a Presbyterian seminary, or preach them as an accredited Presbyterian minister; if they are, then Presbyterians who differ with him must be content with his interpretation of the standards.

This is a fundamental question for the Presbyterian church. If a majority of its members believe that the Bible, the church and the reason are co-ordinate authorities, and that souls are not made perfect in holiness immediately after death, then the Presbyterian standards ought to be changed so that they may not seem to mean something directly opposite from this—as they certainly do now, on their face.

There is plenty of room in the Christian world outside the Presbyterian church for all who do not believe in Presbyterian doctrine. There is nothing in the nature of "persecution" in requiring that the ministers of that church, having sworn in their ordination vows to uphold its doctrines, should thereafter teach those doctrines as officially determined by the church, or else leave it for some other communion.

It is not within the province of a secular paper to determine what the doctrines of any church are, or whether those doctrines are right or wrong. It is within the newspaper province to discriminate between alleged facts, and to point out exactly what the question at issue is in any ecclesiastical case that attracts wide public interest. This we have attempted to do. There is no need to prejudge either Dr. Briggs or his prosecutors. It is only fair to leave it to the Presbyterian church to decide what its own standards are, what they mean, and whether Dr. Briggs shall be allowed to continue as a minister of that church in good and regular standing.

OBEY THE COURTS.

The number of close legislatures and of contested legislative seats is very great this year, and there is a serious danger in some States that extreme partisanship may lead to scenes of violence and disorder such as would be expected rather in a South or Central American state than in one of our own commonwealths. In Kansas, Nebraska, Montana and Wyoming the situation is delicate, and in three of these states threats of violence have been made. In Kansas, indeed, the Populist organs have been calling for an armed uprising to prevent the Republican majority of the lower house of the legislature from organizing that body. With many of the Kansas Populists, prejudice and passion seem to have acquired a complete ascendency over reason.

There is only one proper thing to be done, in all these cases. Contests have been and are pending in the courts; and whatever the judicial decisions may be, they should be respected. This course may turn Republicans in Wyoming, Democrats in Nebraska, or Populists in Kansas; but that makes no difference. The maintenance of law and order, the upholding of judicial authority, is far more important in any State than any partisan advantage. Such lawlessness as has been threatened in Kansas must not be allowed; and if violent resistance to the law, as declared by the proper tribunals, is attempted in any State by any party or faction, it should be put down promptly and rigorously.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

The objections which arise in the election of United States senators by the present system were never more forcibly illustrated than this winter. In a half dozen States the machinery of legislation and government seems at a standstill while every effort and thought is concentrated on the question, who shall be our next senator? The closeness of the parties in the upper house of congress, and the narrow majorities in the State legislatures have alike contributed to emphasize the importance of these senatorial contests.

Such emphasis is unnecessary. We have already seen every local interest subordinated to the senatorial question, and the fitness of legislators for their duties deemed of less importance than their friendship for this or that aspirant for national honors; we have already seen day after day spent in expensive idleness because the friends of two equally good men were unable to command the votes of the friends of a third; we have seen that these contests for the national senatorships are a most fruitful source of bribery and that they tend to bring into disrepute both the state assemblies and the national senate.

Colorado is fortunate this year in being spared these incidents, but in what we see in other states there is only a repetition of familiar scenes and the very fact that Colorado counts herself fortunate in not having to elect a senator this year is in itself strong evidence that there is something wrong in this part of our political system. Moreover, these evils seem to be growing ones. They recur each year with greater intensity, and afford abundant reason for those who clamor for a change in the method of electing United States senators. It is true that the present system has good features, but its defects are so great that unless some way is found of correcting them, the Populist demand for the election of senators directly by the people is likely to be seconded by a majority of the votes.

THE PRESIDENT'S ILLNESS.

The announcement of President Harrison's ill-health will scarcely cause surprise, but it is not less to be regretted. Not even his political enemies will fail to join the general regret. There have been few men in public life who have had within so short a time so many strokes of misfortune as President Harrison, and few who have been so blameless through it all as he. As a president few if any have exceeded him in the effectiveness and the absolute honesty of his administration and in the success of his conduct of public affairs; as a Republican he was thoroughly in sympathy with the declared purposes of his party, and gave them loyal support and contributed to their advancement. His defeat was from causes over which he had no control; it involved neither condemnation nor reproach. But the weight of the great contest in which he was so recently engaged, and the disappointment which he could not have failed to have felt at the result, were small compared with afflictions of a more personal nature, that coming as they did at the time when his attention was so occupied with a tremendous political struggle, were additionally trying. The person who could stand such a double pressure would be more than human. Under the circumstances we anticipate a very general and generous manifestation of sympathy from all the people. President Harrison is no longer a candidate for office, the subject of partisan prejudice. He is a man who has honorably filled the position of chief magistrate, a man who has been unusually and sorely tried, and who richly merits all the consolation that can come from human respect and sympathy.

A GOOD PROSPECT FOR BUILDING.

There is every prospect for a decided increase of activity in the real estate market in this city before very long. It is probable that there was never a winter when the number of those living in rented houses or apartments in this city was so large as it is now. In the spring the fancy of man, and even more of woman, lightly turns to thoughts of house building, and every indication points to a busy building season. There was nothing that checked building so much last year as the investment of such large sums in mining stocks. This year the movement of cash will be, we hope, in the other direction. The mines ought to return a considerable part of the money invested in them and the result will be apparent in the handsome residences that will arise along the streets and avenue of the favorite residence city of the west. Experience in the last two years has shown that Colorado Springs suffers less from dull times than almost any other city of the west. The experience of the coming year will demonstrate that it is one of the first to feel the influence of increased prosperity.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

The friends of Colorado college are to be warmly congratulated upon the proposed gift of Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago.

The fact that he has made this gift after a critical examination of the institution and its prospects, is a very high compliment to the college and the work that has been done there in the past.

Dr. Pearsons is a gentleman who has devoted a great deal of time to the study of institutions of higher education; and his choice of Colorado college as one of those which he wishes to aid is of greater value than the gift itself,—valuable as that gift is.

The fact that such donations as this one and the $50,000 that was given last spring for a library are coming to our college is a cause for congratulation not only among the citizens of our city, but also throughout the state. The impression is certainly growing that Colorado Springs is to be an important educational center and there is no better indication of this than such propositions as this one that Dr. Pearsons has made to the board of trustees of Colorado college. No effort should be spared in order that the conditions of Dr. Pearsons' proposition may be fulfilled, and while this is a large amount of money to be raised, the cause is worthy of the greatest sacrifices and the time has come when all the friends of higher education throughout the state should see that this institution, which possesses the oldest charter of any in the commonwealth, should not suffer from want of financial support.

LAW IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The conflict at Saxersville, Mitchell county, North Carolina, whose details were given in yesterday morning's paper, was in some ways not only a noteworthy but an altogether exceptional affair. A fight in the North Carolina mountains is nothing new, and a lynching is by no means uncommon. What is uncommon, in any southern state, is a serious attempt by a sheriff to defend his prisoners by force and arms. The usual programme is for the mob to go to the jail and demand the keys; for the sheriff to refuse; for somebody to snatch the keys from his trembling hand; and then for the sheriff to declare that he was powerless to resist the mob. So far as we recollect, this is the only case that has been heard of for half a dozen years in any southern state with one solitary exception, where a sheriff has actually fired, and fired to kill, on the members of a lynching party. The exception was at Birmingham in 1888, when the mob was repulsed and several of its leaders killed.

In the present case, the man sought to be lynched was a white man, which does something to account for the obsolete resistance; but Sheriff Moomaw and his deputies deserve the greatest credit for their action. They knew it meant death to them to fire on the lynchers, but they did their duty like brave men. The man in their charge was a murderer, and deserved death; but by due process of law, not by lynching. It is matter for regret that the attack of the jail was not repelled.

Lynchings are altogether too common in this country; and if all sheriffs were as brave and determined as this North Carolina mountaineer, there would be fewer law-breakings and more respect for law.

GOVERNOR ROUTT'S MESSAGE.

Governor Routt's message is throughout an able, carefully prepared and dignified paper. As a summary of the development of the state in the past years and its present condition of material prosperity, it contains much that is interesting and valuable for reference purposes. The fact that Governor Routt, who was the first governor of the new state in 1876, resumed his position again in 1889 adds especial value and interest to anything he may have to say in the way of reminiscence or history.

An interesting parallel is drawn between the statistics for 1876 and those for 1892. Sixteen years ago the mineral output was six million dollars, the agricultural, horticultural and manufacturing products were almost nothing. In sixteen years the mineral product has increased to thirty-two million dollars and the agricultural and manufacturing products are each an equal or a larger sum. In the same period the railroad mileage has increased from 675 miles to 4422 miles.

As for the matters which the governor brings to the attention of the legislature as to subjects for their action, it would be well indeed if these things could receive due attention; and the legislature which had to its credit the laws and the amendments of law recommended by the governor could feel that it had deserved well of the people.

Governor Routt naturally enough takes some satisfaction in the reports of the state auditor and treasurer, which show that the financial condition of the state is rapidly improving, and that the increase in wealth will soon place us in a position where the affairs of the state can be administered liberally without burdening the taxpayer. The proposition that the state debt, now amounting to about $862,000, shall be funded by the issue of bonds is one that has the merit of having been successfully tried in many similar cases, and there is no good reason why it would not be successful here.

A subject of correlative interest is that of the assessments from which taxation is levied. It is known to all that Colorado property is valued at only a small part of its real worth, and the taxes have to be levied at a high rate in order to counteract this reduction. All the counties follow the same plan in this, and it is evident that one or a few of them cannot make a change without burdening themselves unfairly. Governor Routt calls attention to the fact that such a reduction is contrary to the constitution, which expressly provides that all property shall be assessed at its real valuation. Such being the case it is evident that the practice ought to be changed if for no other reason than its simple legality.

Governor Routt recommends a change in the method of distributing the appropriations to the different state institutions so that they may be supplied more nearly in accordance with their needs. He says that greater discretion should be left to the legislators. With all due respect to the governor's opinion we think he is mistaken in this. The plan of providing fixed amounts was adopted in order that necessary departments of the state government might not be left without funds. In the present message the governor calls attention to the unfortunately crippled condition of the Soldiers' Home in the San Luis valley. It may be that as things now are some money goes to one institution that would be of more benefit if expended somewhere else, but this condition is better than if, as the governor proposes, all appropriations, in case of an excess, should be scaled down pro rata, and the penitentiary, the insane asylum, and the state schools be left to take their chances with other appropriations, wise and unwise.

The State Land board is justly commended for the policy of saving the school lands in order that the state may have in them a source of permanent revenue and at the same time profit by their rise in value. The governor also recommends the appointment of a non-partisan board to have this matter in charge instead of the present board composed of officials who have plenty to do elsewhere, and whose duty here is incident to their successful campaign for other political offices.

The governor very properly recommends the immediate appropriation of a sum sufficient to permit the state to make a proper showing at the great Columbian exposition.

The objectionable form of the ballot under the present Australian law is rightly condemned and legislation is asked for its amendment.

The destruction of game and the necessity for better laws and their better enforcement are duly emphasized.

A matter which did not receive the attention it deserves is the more adequate protection of the forests, the prevention of waste by fires and unnecessary extravagance, and the provision for timber culture and forestry.

The message contains sufficient material to occupy the attention of the legislature for an entire session, and it will do well to settle down immediately to a consideration of the subjects which have been brought to its attention.

Our esteemed contemporary, Mr. B. Clark Wheeler of Aspen, is to be allowed to remain his seat in the Senate, notwithstanding the fact that he did not file his cigar bill within the statutory time. The law requiring the filing within thirty days, says Senator McKinley's committee, is not mandatory, but only directory. A committee is to sit on Mr. Wheeler to determine whether he shall receive any punishment at all for being so late in his statement. Perhaps he may have to run up a new cigar bill before he is let off entirely.

While the reports from the new gold fields in southeastern Utah are not such as to warrant a rush to that locality of any except those who have the means to suitably outfit themselves and to ensure themselves a comfortable return if necessary, it would be foolish to rely entirely upon the discouraging reports of those prospectors who have been disappointed in not finding fortunes abundantly sprinkled over the ground. The history of every great mining camp is one of deferred hope and repeated disappointment. The mineral resources of Utah are beyond question, and many of them lie in just such out of the way places as the San Juan canons.

It is not probable that any new measures of very great importance will come up for discussion in the closing days of the Fifty-second congress, but there are matters enough already under consideration to maintain public interest and to keep both senators and representatives busy until the close of the session. Among the subjects of primary importance are the anti-option bill and the bill restricting foreign immigration, and in close connection with the latter, the bill establishing a national quarantine for protection against the threatened invasion of cholera. The silver question, too, promises to equal if not surpass any other in interest and in the amount of time devoted to its consideration.

Colorado Republicans in the Ninth general assembly have far more to gain by diligent attention to business and the passing of wise and good laws, than in in any scramble for place and spoils by means of combinations and bargains more or less disreputable. It is of a thousand times more consequence that wise laws should be passed and unwise legislation should be defeated, than it is that a certain man should be chairman of a certain committee, with power to dispense patronage, or that a certain man's certain friend should be provided with a "soft" position at the state's expense.

Senator Carlisle has been induced by the New York Herald to make a declaration that he favors the immediate repeal of the Sherman silver act of 1890, without any free coinage proviso tacked to the repeal. In view of the rumors about Mr. Carlisle's place in the new cabinet, this is important. It shows at least that no free coinage legislation can be expected of the Democratic party for the next four years.

President Harrison's amnesty proclamation may have been deserved by the acts of the Mormons, but it does not follow that they are now to be fully trusted. Their change of life is due solely to the force of law and it is yet quite too early to relieve them from its pressure. Above all the territory should not be admitted to statehood until further proof is afforded of their Americanization in politics and morals.

The Senate has agreed to make the question of quarantine a special order, and Mr. Chandler's immigration bill will come next, after which Mr. Washburn's anti-option bill will probably have the right of way. If the House will arrange its business somewhat in the same way, there will be some probability of getting a few laws enacted besides the regular appropriation bills.

Senator Allison will, it is said, resign his position as member of the international monetary conference in order that President Cleveland may appoint someone who is in harmony with the financial views of the new administration. If these views are as currently reported, any further sessions of the commission would seem to be a waste of time.

Not the least satisfactory of New Year's occurrences was the opening to Governor Osborne of Wyoming of the position he so ardently desired. As governor-elect with a fancied grievance, he was a nuisance and if as governor he proves only a nonentity, the change will not fail to be an improvement.

Creede and Cripple Creek were two bright additions to Colorado's jewels in 1892. It is hardly probable that any new camps of equal importance will be found in 1893; but there is room for almost unlimited increase of wealth in those already known.

A strong, healthy woman instead of a tired and ailing one! Sounds like a miracle, doesn't it? But it isn't. It's only the ordinary, every-day work of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—just the work that it was made for.

It's a woman's medicine, carefully compounded for her by an experienced physician, and adapted to her delicate organization. It makes weak women strong, suffering women well. It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and bracing nervine, and a certain cure for all the functional derangements, painful disorders or chronic weaknesses peculiar to the sex. For ulceration, displacements, bearing-down sensations, "female complaints" of every kind, it's a never-failing remedy.

And, among all the medicines that claim to help women, "Favorite Prescription" is the *only* one that's *guaranteed* to do what is promised for it. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in any case, you have your money back.

Is something else, that may pay the dealer better, likely to be "just as good" for you?

SAVING THE HOUSE.

Republicans Secure Control of the Lower Chamber.

AYMONS ELECTED SPEAKER.

El Paso's Rightful Delegation Seated by the Committee on Credentials—Mr. Barela is President Pro Tem of the Senate.

DENVER, Jan. 4.—The Ninth general assembly convened this morning in the old assembly building precisely at 12 o'clock. At high noon when Deputy-sheriff Inman drew the bolts of the main entrance, the crowd of spectators crowded into the building and so great was the rush that the storm doors were broken and the storm entrance demolished. The spectators crowded into the house chamber, where the greatest interest was centered, and the overflow continued in its rush up the stairs to the senate chamber, where another contest was imminent over the presidency pro tem.

The house lost no time in getting down to a test of strength. Chief-clerk Wilkits of the last assembly stepped briskly upon the platform, and in due form declared the assembly open. His call for nominations for chief clerk was followed by Mr. Bonynge of Arapahoe, who nominated John R. Wallingford from Garfield county. Mr. Willits was also nominated, but he declined. Mr. Bromley, who represented the fusion of Populists and Democrats, nominated Mr. Smith of Lake county.

When the vote was being recorded some interest was attached to the vote of Mr. Harper, a Republican member from Elbert county, who voted for Smith. There was an audible expression of dissent from the Republican side of the house and Mr. Harper, correcting himself, voted for Wallingford.

Upon this vote it became manifest that the Republicans had the organization. Mr. Bromley, however, arose and made the point that all persons claiming members hip from contested districts had a right to vote on the organization. He quoted the law and pressed his motion. Mr. Ammons, Republican from Douglas, moved that the motion of Mr. Bromley be laid on the table. When the vote was polled a demand was made for a verification of the vote. This was done, and the result was announced.

Mr. Jackson of El Paso rose to his feet and demanded his right to vote. He was declared out of order as he was a contestant, and under Mr. Ammons' motion could not vote.

The result was announced as follows: For Ammons' motion, 33 votes; against, 32. The clerk then announced the vote upon the clerkship Wallingford, 33 votes; Smith, 32 votes.

Mr. Wallingford took the gavel and declared nominations open for speaker pro tem. Mr. Cannon of Arapahoe nominated Mr. Wicks of Pueblo. Mr. Wicks was elected by a vote of 33 to 32.

In taking the chair Mr. Wicks expressed his gratitude in a few remarks, after which Mr. Hunter of Arapahoe moved that a committee of three be appointed on credentials. The motion was passed and the committee was chosen as follows: Mr. Bonygne of Arapahoe, Mr. Ross of Huerfano and Mr. Lowell of Routt. This consummated the organization and the Republicans, after refusing to admit Mr. Sweeney on the committee, rested upon their laurels. The committee was selected by a vote of Bonynge 31, Ross 33, Lowell 31, Sweeney 1, Thomas 1, Twombly 1. Bonygne, Ross and Lawrence were declare elected.

Mr. Bonynge of Arapahoe moved that the rules of the Seventh general assembly be the temporary rules of the house, and Mr. Thomas amended to make those of the Eighth assembly. The amendment was lost by a vote of 31 to 33. The vote on the original motion was 33 to 29. The committee on credentials was given the advantage of a recess of fifteen minutes to prepare its report.

At 1:30 the speaker called the house together, and Chairman Bonynge of the committee on credentials read the following list as being entitled to seats:

Ammons, Anderson, Babcock, Baldwin, (Boulder) Baldwin, (El Paso) Bent, Benton, Bonygne, Booth, Bromley, Brown, Cadzins, Cannon, Carnahan, Carney, Coldiran, Coffman, Crow, Crowley, Dale, Dean, Donath, Dyatt, Fitzgerald, Fritz, Funderburgh, Garcia, Gill, Gordon, Hallett, Harper, Heath, Heiser, Herr, Howe, Humphrey, Hunter, Hurt, Hynes, Jenks, Kilton, Lennard, Lowe, Lynch, McKnight, Moore, Newman, Norlin, Page, Price, Putnam, Reynolds, Ross, Roth, Sanchez, Sims, Sawson, Sweeney, Thomas, Twombley, Wells, Westerman, Wicks, Wooten, Young.

The report was adopted by a vote of 33 to 22. Upon motion of Mr. Kilton, the persons as reporter were were sworn in as members of the house by Justice Goddard of the supreme court.

After the oath of office had been taken Mr. Bromley nominated for speaker Mr. Wooten of Las Animas. J. Glatz Brown, in nominating Mr. Ammons of Douglas for the position of speaker, paid a tribute to his worth. Speeches upon each side followed until all the counties had recorded their choice. The vote stood: Ammons 33, Wooten 32.

The result was loudly applauded by the lobby and the members, and the speaker pro tem appointed Messrs. Wooten of Las Animas, Dawson of Pueblo and Bonyngo of Arapahoe to escort Mr. Ammons to the chair, which was done, and he was sworn in by Justice Goddard. Mr. Ammons then addressed the house, expressing his thanks.

Capt. E. A. Brooks of Lamar, Co., was selected for sergeant at arms; Guss Swanstrom assistant sergeant at arms, and James Inman of Arapahoe county was made door keeper and watchman. At 2:40 o'clock the house adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

SENATE.

Promptly at noon the senate was called to order by Lieutenant-governor Storey. Prayer was offered by the Rev. [illegible] Easden. A message was received from Secretary-of-state Eaton, announcing the names of those entitled to seats, the following members were present at roll call:

Adams, Armstrong, Bedsinger, Barela, Boyd, Brown, Drake, Foster, Graham, Gunnell, Harsell, Hosea, Isom, Johnson, King, Letcher, Lockwood, McCleary, McKinney, Merritt, Mills, Newlin, Palmer, Pease, Pryor, Smith, (Arap.) Smith (Costilla, Stock, Swink, Tipton, Turner, Warner, Webber, Wheeler, Wh[illegible]

Mr. Isenor moved that a committee on credentials be appointed, consisting of Senators McKinley, Gunnell, F. W. Smith, E. L. Smith and Howes. Carried.

A recess of fifteen minutes was taken on motion of Senator Pelker.

A committee on credentials reported favorably on the list of names certified to by the secretary of state. The certificate of B. Clark Wheeler, who was elected from the Eleventh district, was returned on account of the failure to file his affidavit of expenses within the period named by law.

The committee interpreted the law to be directory and not mandatory. It was recommended that Mr. Wheeler be sworn in and his case be referred to a committee to be hereafter appointed. In commenting upon the action of the committee, Mr. McKinley stated that at first it was suggested that Mr. Wheeler be not seated, and that his seat be declared vacant. Upon further consideration it was determined to take the above action. Upon the motion of Mr. Barela the committee's report was adopted.

Chief-justice Hayt then administered the oath of office to the newly elected senators. Senator White's resolution making the rules of the Eighth general assembly govern the senate during this session until otherwise ordered was passed. Senator White offered a resolution fixing the number of members of the several standing committees and requiring the appointment of committees by resolution. Under the rules the resolution was laid over until to-morrow.

Upon motion of Mr. McKinley, the senate proceeded to the election of officers. Senator Barela was placed in nomination for president pro tem, by Senator McKinley. On behalf of the Populists, Senator Smith of Costilla, seconded Mr. Barela's nomination. Senator Pelker moved that Mr. Barela be elected president pro tem by acclamation. Carried. Mr. Barela was called upon for a speech. In substance he said that he appreciated the compliment that he had been the recipient of. In his experience he had never known of the election of any chairman by acclamation, and he hoped that during his administration he would fulfill his duties as well as his predecessors. Upon motion of Senator Smith of Costilla, the senate adjourned till 10 a. m. to-morrow.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Side Lights on the Ninth General Assembly.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

DENVER, Jan. 4.—The committee of Cripple Creek citizens is here and working quietly but earnestly for the new county. The committee is composed of P. V. Donahue, C. H. Adams and J. Knox Burton. Representative Baldwin refuses to commit himself and says there are as many for as against the new county at the camp.

Judge W. F. Kerr of Pueblo is a new arrival on the field to-night as a candidate for warden of the state penitentiary. He has the backing of the Pueblo delegation and the Pueblo lobbying committee. This committee wants the state cities now being worked by convicts, turned to competition, and an appropriation for extra power, picks and materials will do it. The southern counties are pushing Kerr because he will push the ditch if the appropriation is secured.

The El Paso county representatives spent eight of the papers filed by the People's party contestants at noon to-day.

Among the spectators at the opening of the house this morning were Judge Campbell and Judge Hatch of Colorado Springs and Homer Snyder and F. W. Green of Manitou.

Death of a Witch.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—Mme. Mayer, the witch of Elm street, died promptly at the 12 stroke of 12 to-day as she has many times professed she would.

This mysterious woman appeared in Cincinnati several years ago. She came a fugitive from Kansas City. The people protested she was a witch and organized a party to take her out and administer a severe punishment, but she heard of the proposed raid and hastily left town with her bag of gold coins. She was driven from Parsons, Kas., and Omaha in a similar way, the citizens of the latter place having proposed to roast her by a public bonfire. The woman at once became the object of dread when she arrived here. She posed as a fortune teller and had a very large custom among the ignorant classes. She kept in her room all the time and refused to exercise in the least. She would tolerate no visitors except those who came on business. At intervals she had fits, during which she raved like a maniac and talked wildly of unseen personages she had seen in the room. Invariably on her recovery from one of these spells she would seek out some neighboring woman and charge her with electrifying her, making dreadful threats.

Her last attack was against Mrs. Ockerman, wife of her landlord, who lived in terror of her. The madame said she would punish Mrs. Ockerman by making her boy an idiot. Some two years ago she declared in one of her spells that she would die at 12 o'clock, noon, on Jan. 4, 1893. Yesterday she began complaining and took to her bed. This morning she became raving and doctors were called in. A doctor took an assistant and they had scarcely entered the room, when the ponderous fortune-teller sprang from the bed, rushed across the room and fell dead. At that moment the cathedral bells were heard striking the hour of noon, and her prophecy was fulfilled to the very moment.

Madame Laura Mayer other made mysterious visits at night to the woods near Columbia, and it is the belief of many in her neighborhood that she has gold hidden there, as her income far exceeded her expenditures. She has a son in Chicago and another in Denver. Four years ago, while she lived at 209 Court street, she shot and wounded a Mrs. Smith, whom she claimed was continually watching her and was trying to make love to her.

Advices from the Gold Fields.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Jan. 5.—R. F. Burrowe of Omaha arrived here to-day, bringing late advices from the San Juan gold fields. He reports that prospectors are still flocking into the district by hundreds, both from Colorado and Arizona. Claim jumping has commenced, the organization of vigilance committees was in progress when Mr. Burrowes left for Winslow.

The weather has been intensely cold and much suffering has ensued, especially to those who reached the San Juan country through the mountain passes of western Colorado, where it was reported that several prospectors had been frozen to death. While this has resulted in a partial abatement of the rush, prospectors from the south continue to pour in in great numbers.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

A Lynching Party Attack a North Carolina Jail.

GUARDS AND ROBBERS FALL.

The Mob Successful After a Stubborn Contest—A Moonshiners Quarrel Has Led to a Battle—A Second Conflict Reported.

MARION, N. C., Jan. 5.—Another desperate battle has taken place between Sheriff Moomaw's deputies and the mob of lynchers at Bakersville, Mitchell county, this state. Calvin Snipes and the Waitsons have been lynched, but the vengeance of the mob cost at the most dearly lives. Those of the sheriff's posse known to be killed are: Tom Baker, Tom Dale, George Fairleigh, Elmer Johnson, Robert Jones, Wallace Laws, Nathan Panne, William Reed, Dan Ritchie, Philip Sams, James Williams.

Those of the mob known to have been slain are: Theodore Baily, Will Butler, E. Byrd, Phil Browder, Jim Nance, William Osborne, William Perry, Jack Phillips, Owen Thomas, John Worth, Thomas Baker, Geo. Bradey, Henry Gancey, Thomas Hensley, Charles Henry, Abraham Jackson, Ben Norton, Alexander Sams, George Thomas.

The last attack on the Mitchell county jail was made at 6 o'clock Tuesday night. The structure is a frame building and little calculated to withstand the assault. But Sheriff Moomaw had a garrison of about seventy-five determined men who declared they would see the law upheld or die. The attack was expected all day. Tuesday the mountaineers of Mitchell, McDowell and Yancey counties were assembling in the little mountain village at Bakersville, until the population of 500 was about doubled. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon a formal demand was made upon Sheriff Moomaw for Snipes and the two Waitsons by a messenger from the mob, who approached the jail under a flag of truce. To this the garrison responded: "We will die first." They knew there would be a fight. The little company split up into three parts, one remaining in the jail and the other two occupying the sheriff's house and barn near the main building. Winchesters were loaded and the wait for the final struggle began.

The men were not long in suspense. The night would be bright with moonlight and it was useless for the mob to wait for darkness. About sundown the first attack was made. At least five hundred armed men marched up the road and then with a howl broke into a run for the jail. The garrison was ready for them.

"Halt, or I'll give the order to fire!" rang out from Sheriff Moomaw's mouth.

No attention was paid to the warning.

"Fire!" rang out the order and seventy-five rifles poured a direct and flanking hail of bullets into the determined lynchers. They wavered a moment as a score of them went down, but with the steadiness of veterans closed up their ranks and rushed forward again under the leadership of a gigantic mountaineer, who urged them forward with the old "rebel yell."

Again the rifles of the besieged rang out, and this time they were answered by a concentrated fire from the mob. The aim was deadly. Every window on the exposed sides of the building occupied by the defenders was shot out, and a dozen men fell wounded or killed. Their bodies hampered the deputies who were wounded and on by a few could close up to the windows before the mob was upon them.

There was a short struggle. What was seventy-five men against five hundred? A few revolver shots, one hundred clubbed rifles and all was over.

The deputies, with their leader, Sheriff Moomaw, mortally wounded, were in the hands of the mob and every one of them was looking down at least three Winchesters. There was no hope and the fate of three prisoners was sealed.

Without waiting to pick up the dead or care for the wounded, the mob made a rush at the door of the jail and it went down before the shoulders of a score of stalwart men. The prisoners were reached. They were the only ones in the jail and the mob had no trouble in breaking down the frail cells. Half dead with fear the culprits were dragged out into the open air where ropes were placed around their necks while one hundred men, mad with the thirst for blood, at the end of each.

The wretches were dragged over the ice-covered rocks to a piece of wood land half a mile away. Behind them followed the remainder of the mob, firing at the prostrate forms at every step. The victims were undoubtedly dead before they had been dragged twenty yards, and it was the mere semblance of human forms that was strung up when the woods were reached.

Then the mob returned to look for the dead and wounded. In the little enclosure and on the roadbed in front of the jail twenty-five bodies were found and in three buildings eight more were rigid in death. About thirty others were wounded, some of them fatally, among these being gallant Sheriff Moomaw, who was shot twice through the chest and three times through the abdomen. Nothing definite is known of the wounded, as Bakersville is miles away from a telegraph office and all news brought to this point or Johnson City, in Tennessee, comes by carrier. Since the first news was received four of the sheriff's posse are reported dead and five more of the mob.

THE CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

Last August Calvin Snipes, Aaron Wiseman and William Sneed were partners in an illicit distillery. Isaac Osborne and William Osborne scented the distillery and reported it to the revenue officers at Bakersville. The owners suspected the Osborne brothers and laid a plot to murder them secretly. On the night of August 27, Aron Wiseman and Calvin Snipes went to the house of Isaac Osborne and called him up. Osborne came to the door and they opened fire with a shotgun, riddling him with buckshot. Wiseman was tried before a justice of the peace, but sufficient evidence could not be obtained against him and he was discharged. Snipes was tried and held to court for the murder. When Wiseman heard this he left for parts unknown.

For fully two months plans for lynching Snipes have been in progress. Petitions were circulated by William Osborne, brother of the deceased, to get men to help him in the lynching, and in this he was eminently successful. Over five hundred men signed his petition and held themselves ready to move upon Bakersville at any moments. The sheriff learning of this had summoned a number of deputies and on Monday night had about thirty guards at the jail to protect it from the mob. That night a small mob did make an attack, but it was an unsuccessful one and the mob was soon put to flight by the sheriff and his brave posse.

Undaunted by this success stronger efforts were made yesterday to organize a stronger mob to do the work. Men from the country districts were slow to organize, but by midnight between 400 and 500 men, heavily armed with rifles and pistols, had assembled on the outskirts of Bakersville and were ready to begin their march upon the jail. While some of the crowd were of the lawless nature, it is stated that most of them were the best citizens of the county who had become tired and sick at the way things had been doing as regarded criminals.

William Osborne, brother of the murdered man, who had circulated the petitions, led the mob. John Osborne, another brother, was also among the number, and as Providence disposed, both of them fell in the battle which followed. As they neared the jail, knowing how strongly it was guarded, they began firing promiscuously. The sheriff and his force were ready and the pitched battle resulted.

Bakersville is the county seat of Mitchell county, one of the wildest districts in all the southern section of mountainous country. It is there that the illicit distiller of "mountain dew" has plied his vocation for years and years and defied all laws known to mankind. Murders are of most frequent occurrence and the value of a man's life amounts to little more than naught. Bakersville, as county seat, may strictly be termed a mining town. It grew like the wind when mica was discovered in its vicinity and the class of citizens that induced to settle to settle there was not of the best. Some years ago the mica industry died out, but never has the general class of its citizenship improved their reverence for law and order increased. Twenty-eight miles from even a telegraph station its desperadoes revel in their crimes and ride out in the mountain fastness and until search for them is declared at an end.

LATER.

The mob is still under arms, but in spite of intense excitement it is not believed there will be any more bloodshed, unless a call is made upon the governor for troops. If they are summoned, every mountain moonshiner for miles around will assemble to rescue them, as these people have little respect for anything but local law and will resent any outside attempt to force them into submission. As far as they are concerned the case is closed, as soon the sheriff's posse and the mob are regarded as having done their duty in dying with their boots on.

Aaron Wiseman, reported to be lynched, is the man murdered by the Waitson brothers.

A courier has just arrived who states that the mob, instead of dispersing as was expected, remained upon the ground. The scattered handful of the sheriff's posse also remained under arms and was rapidly reinforced. All through the morning the mob continued to received accessions to its ranks and by noon the party numbered about five hundred to six hundred men. Feeling ran high and after a few speeches the posse resolved to revenge Sheriff Moomaw's death.

Another battle took place shortly after noon in which at least more men were killed. What the result will be no one here can tell, but troops are expected.

The Bakersville Lynching.

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., Jan. 5.—It is almost impossible to get trustworthy information from Bakersville concerning last night's lynching riot. Parties from Cranberry coming on the morning trains say the whole neighborhood is terribly excited over the dreadful affair and that Snipes, the murderer of Osborne, was surely lynched and that twenty-two men were killed in the attempt. Several others are said to have been fatally injured.

The mob is said to be now searching the country for Aaron Wiseman, who was also implicated in the murder of Osborne, but was acquitted on account of insufficient evidence.

A report is current that an attempt will be made to lynch the Waitson brothers, who are closely guarded in jail and under sentence to be hanged on the 17th of this month for the murder of Kit Byrd several years ago.

THE REPORT FULLY CONFIRMED.

MARION, N. C., Jan. 5.—Snow has covered the battle-field of Bakersville and the mountain roads are impassable. It is impossible to obtain further details of the riot in the mountain hamlet, but the details published yesterday are substantially correct. The account of the fight came from a half dozen isolated towns and all agreed in essential particulars. Denials of the story as sent out from Cranberry Forge and other points are utterly unreliable. All of these points are snowed in and it is impossible to obtain a word from them. It cannot be denied that the riot occurred and that there was a heavy loss of life, but the number of killed is in doubt. All the news brought to the different telegraph offices came by the mail carriers who traverse the mountain roads once or twice a week and every one of them brought about the same report. The storm, which has been the heaviest in many years, has probably put an end to all hostilities, and, as was indicated in yesterday's dispatches the mountaineers are content to let the latter rest without troops, judge or jury.

A Republican Victory.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 5.—The contests over the mandamus cases are at an end and the Republicans have scored a victory over the Populists on every point at issue. The court has fully decided that it has no power to reconvene the state board of canvassers, except that it could be shown there was an error in the work. This settled the Rosencrans-Stubbs case from Ellsworth county and the Conley county case as the Populists alleged that there was an error in the work of the county clerks and canvassers. The Populists have abandoned the fight, but to-night they are still proclaiming openly that they intend to organize the house. Republicans laugh at their claim which they say is based on the false hope that some man elected as a Republican will prove weak-kneed. A new element in the senatorial fight is the announced candidacy of Congressman Baker, who has been summoned from Washington post-haste, and will be backed by the "mid-dle-of-the-road" Populists.

Colorado's Harvest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The final estimates of the agricultural department of the yield of bushels of wheat, corn and oats in Colorado are as follows: Wheat, 2,504,000, corn 2,772,000, oats 2,896,000. The total for the United States is wheat, [illegible]; corn, [illegible], oats, [illegible].

FROM THE GOVERNOR.

CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.

one-third of this vast amount of coal is shipped to other states, thus bringing to us a revenue of about $3,500,000 annually. This immense industry is making wonderful strides and its future growth is almost beyond computation. It will, with proper encouragement, within a few years, become the greatest of all our industries, for with a bundant cheap fuel come all classes of manufacturing, and our veins of coal are the greatest and most extensive in the whole country.

The coal mining business is somewhat hazardous at best and every safeguard and protection which can be thrown around those who labor in the mines should be afforded to them.

Our coal mine inspector has performed the manifold duties of his office thoroughly and intelligently and he should be assisted by proper legislation in providing for the safety of the coal mine employes and in collecting and preserving all statistics relating to this most interesting and important subject, and to perform these duties properly it will be necessary to make for him an increased appropriation.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Reference to the very full and comprehensive reports of the adjutant general shows a most excellent condition of affairs existing relative to our citizen soldiers.

Under the very able administration of General Kennedy, the efficiency and standard of the state militia has been greatly advanced, and while this has been accomplished, the actual expense of this department has been decreased in the past two years more than $20,000.

Many valuable recommendations and suggestions are advanced for your consideration, probably the most important of which is that the present military law be so amended as to cause the military organization and practice to correspond to that in use by the federal government.

This is really required by our state constitution, and I am advised that the present system is widely different from the national organization.

The state militia is deserving of much credit for the faithful and earnest efforts which it is making to maintain an effective organization, and proper encouragement should be extended to it by your honorable body.

Experience and observation teaches us that the maintenance of a limited number of well drilled and competent companies of state militia is not only very wise, but is almost an indispensable public duty, and such companies as shall be maintained should be kept to the highest point of discipline and effectiveness.

To my mind, the usefulness of our militia, in case of an emergency, is more dependent upon discipline and a thorough knowledge of tactics, than upon numbers.

FISH CULTURE AND GAME WARDEN.

It is evident from the report of the fish commissioner that an error was committed in adding the duties of game warden to his department.

The protection of our fish and game from cruel and wanton destruction should be made a subject of your active interest, and legislation which will be effective in securing this result together with a sufficient appropriation to enable those charged with the duty of enforcing the same, to properly perform their duties, will earn the gratitude of our future, as well as our present citizens.

In the propagation of fish, our present commissioner has been rendering the state a good service, as shown by his report, and suitable provision should be made to accommodate the growing needs in this direction.

The many waters of our state seem to be well adapted to this purpose, and the immense number of young fish deposited therein by the commissioner insures a bountiful supply for our sportsmen and for food purposes, if proper safeguards are provided.

In the matter of the destruction of game, more stringent legislation is absolutely necessary, if we would prevent its total extinction.

I would recommend that no appropriation be made for bounties upon bears or mountain lions, and that all laws upon this subject be repealed. Our present condition does not justify any expenditure of money in this direction, as no injury to our stock interests of any consequence can result from this source.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

Under the authority of an act of the last general assembly, a state board of charities and corrections was created, and the results of its labors for the first two years of its existence is embodied in its first biennial report.

It was no experiment, for similar bodies in other states had long before demonstrated the practical benefits which would result from the general and frequent visitation and investigation of penal and reformatory institutions by such a body.

Our board is also authorized to examine and pass upon all plans for jails, hospitals and other similar buildings, and the value of this wise provision is clearly shown by the greatly improved sanitary arrangements for buildings of this character which have been erected since its creation. It has labored faithfully in the discharge of its duties, and all movements in this direction should be encouraged and assisted.

The board has also been of great service to me in the accurement of necessary information in the discharge of my duties. Great credit is due to Mr. Byrne, the efficient secretary, through whose tireless efforts in the great cause of charities and corrections, this good work has been so excellently performed.

At different times the members of this board have represented the state as delegates to the various national conventions and congresses that have met within the last two years. The great advantage derived from attending these national assemblies is the benefit they receive from conferring with those who have had long experience in this work, and it was largely through the efforts of this board that the national conference of charities and corrections was recently held within our state—an event which was of much practical benefit to us.

I cannot too highly commend the good work of this department, and do not hesitate to recommend an increased appropriation, to enable it to continue its valuable service.

CONCLUSION.

I desire before closing this my last official communication relative to state affairs, to return to the whole people of the state my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the uniform kindness, consideration and courtesy with which my duties in action have been received and sustained.

My colleagues charged with the control of of the various branches of the executive department in the past two years have afforded me every assistance in the discharge of my duties, and to them I beg to tender every expression of gratitude. They have all labored earnestly and faithfully, and with marked success, for the honest and economical administration of their various departments and for the general welfare of the whole people. I feel that the entire state administration for the past two years will bear the scrutiny of the most searching investigation. And to the honorable gentleman whose acknowledged ability and probity have led the people to select him to act as our chief executive for the next two years, I can extend no more pleasant greeting than to express the hope that he may enjoy the same degree of of full confidence, helpfulness and respect which it has been my pleasure to receive.

The wisdom and good judgment of our people may always be relied upon to carry forward the work of good government, and I have every confidence that the many difficult and intricate problems which will be pressed upon you for solution will receive thoughtful and careful consideration at your hands which shall fully justify the great confidence which is reposed in you, as expressed by your selection to the important positions which you now occupy, for upon your actions will largely depend the future prosperity of our beloved state. And now, in conclusion, I invoke the blessings of Almighty God upon your deliberations.

JOHN L. ROUTT.

Amnesty to Mormon Offenders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—President Harrison to-day issued the following proclamation:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1893.

Whereas, Congress, by a statute approved March 2, 1882, and by statute in furtherance and amendment thereof, defined the crimes of bigamy, polygamy and unlawful cohabitation in the territories and in other places within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States and prescribed a penalty for such crimes, and

Whereas, On or about the sixth day of October, 1890, the church of the Latter Day Saints, commonly known as the Mormons, through their president, issued a manifesto proclaiming the purpose of said church no longer to sanction the practice of polygamous marriages and calling upon all members and adherents of said church to obey the laws of the United States in reference to said subject matter, and

Whereas, It is represented that since the date of said declaration the members and adherents of said church have generally obeyed said laws and have abstained from plural marriages and polygamous cohabitation and,

Whereas, By a petition dated December 19, 1891, the officials of said church, pledging the membership thereof to a faithful obedience of the laws against plural marriages and unlawful cohabitation, have applied to me to grant amnesty for past offenses against said laws, which requests a very large number of influential non-Mormons residing in the territories have also strongly urged, and

Whereas, The Utah commission in their report bearing date September 15, 1892, recommend that said petition be granted and said amnesty proclaimed, under proper conditions as to the future observance of the law, with a view to the encouragement of those now disposed to become law-abiding citizens, and

Whereas, During the past two years such amnesty has been granted to individual applicants in a very large number of cases, conditioned upon the faithful observance of the laws of the United States against unlawful cohabitation and there are now pending many more such applications;

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States, by virtue of the powers in me vested, do hereby grant a full amnesty and pardon to all persons liable to the penalties of said acts by reason of unlawful cohabitation under the color of polygamous or plural marriages, who have since Nov. 1, 1890, abstained from such unlawful cohabitation; but upon the express condition that they shall in the future faithfully obey the laws of the United States hereinbefore named, and not otherwise. Those who shall fail to avail themselves of the clemency hereby offered will be vigorously prosecuted.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-three, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President,

JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State.

The president's proclamation issued to-day granting amnesty to offending Mormons is based upon the considerations briefly set forth in the document itself. The question has been long and carefully considered and finally decided in favor of the action recommended by the members of the Utah commission, the governor of the territory and by a large number of prominent and influential citizens, many of them non-Mormons, not only of Utah, but of other states and territories. It has been customary when whole communities have been involved in an offense against the law, to grant amnesty upon the application of those under penalty, and upon the assurance that they will, in the future, observe the laws that have been infringed. In this case amnesty is conditioned upon these premises: That the offense has not been committed since November, 1890, and that the law against polygamous marriage and cohabitation shall be hereafter faithfully observed. The Mormon church, officially, has declared that such marriages will not hereafter be entered into, while individually a pledge of observance of the law is given by the recipients of amnesty. If the law shall be disobeyed in any given case, vigorous prosecution will follow.

The amnesty is granted upon these conditions, because it is represented and believed that the localities affected will be largely benefited in a material way, and that a great stimulus will be given to the faithful and general observance of the laws of the United States. It should also be said that a large number of individual amnesties have already been granted and that many more applications are pending in the department of justice.

Civil Service Reform.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—It is learned that within the next few days the president will issue an order extending the civil service laws and rules to letter carriers of all free delivery postoffices.

ODD ACCIDENTS OF FOREIGN TRAVEL AND OBSERVATION.

Crossing the Channel from Dover to Calais, an "Infernal Realization of a Witch-Wailed 'Walpurgis Night.'"—Burns Cottages and Burns' Descendants.

Copyright 1892 by Edgar L. Wakeman.

LONDON, Dec. 19, 1892.

I pray all of you who are to follow after in European jaunts, never to cross the English channel between Dover and Calais save by day. It has always been my grewsome fortune to make the passage by night and in storm.

It is pleasant surely from the time our train leaves the grim London house-tops, all the way in the evening gloaming through the lovely shire of Kent; but the roar of the sea is always outer upon the great stone quays than the din of our fast night mail, as we rush in upon quaint old Dover town.

A moment at the station, and then we creep along the docks and come alongside the royal mail steamer; hustled out of our wheeled, half lighted cells and driven like unwilling cattle down the slippery descent and up over the gangway which seesaws with desperate suggestions of danger; and are finally hauled aboard the rocking craft like the faint-hearted landlubbers that we are.

"First-class a'tl second-class for'ck!"

Sorting us like sheep, we are at last huddled aboard the "Foam"—most appropriate name, for even here at the docks the sea is so wild that its spume is tossed over us; the luggage and continental mail are somehow taken on; and, with a great lurch from which the steel-ribbed though diminutive and shellike craft only recovers to be hurled violently in another direction, our steamer fairly began its ricocheting across the channel.

Behind us, nestled in one of the most charming ravines in all England is ancient Dover town, with its lights winding away to the westward and blazing from the sides of the cliff; while the great Dover light house flames out upon the channel and brings into weird outlines the stupendous castellated fortifications upon mighty Dover Heights.

You are instantly plunged into the plain, old fashioned misery of sea-sickness. You do not go indoors, for all those nice people who must be quite as used to a channel boat as a ferry, would surely notice you were becoming ill. On the other hand all the terrors of the deep and of approaching physical helplessness, are resultant from your enforced acrobatic feats upon deck.

Between humiliation and possible death, in sheer desperation you choose disgrace. Your hand is upon the cabin door out seems palsied. No, you will seek the second class cabin, "for'ck." They will be less critical there. Its door is but fifty feet away, but where is braver pilgrimage than this? It seems an age until you have been able to throw yourself down the winding stairway into the strange triangular cabin below.

Ugh!—the odor of the place, its subtle dread and subtler qualms will always possess you whenever your crossing of the English channel returns as a hateful blot upon your memory.

Under the stairway, from behind a crescent-shaped bar, two Tom Thumb like tiny old boys, attired like men-of-war's men, are dispensing liquors and ales at a lively rate. Every man in the cabin is smoking, some at the same time munching food at the sloppy lunch table, where the dishes click and slip with a greasy grind with the heaving of the vessel. Through the noxious vapors, and as if far away in an oppressive dream, you see, at either side of the cabin and in tiers, each beyond and slightly higher than another, in ampitheater form of arrangement, capacious bunks. Each is provided with a leather-encased cushion, a serge-covered pillow and sunken cuspidore; and nearly all of these bunks are occupied by men and women in every attitude of human suffering, or of preparation against torturing experience.

Over there is a party of Americans, evidently an entire family. They are cursing everything outside of America, and struggling with each other as their physical convulsions increase. Beyond are several friars in brown and gray, perhaps from some of the French cloisters beyond Amiens, sober and grave in their rough habit and cowls, bearing their misery with wonderful fortitude. Opposite are stolid commercial travelers, silent Jews, and Frenchmen full of antics in their torture, with Frenchwomen, graceful and pretty even in this most remorselessly leveling of all human ills, an English channel sea-sickness.

The horrible air and scenes of this cabin force you with others back upon deck, where the steamer's rail at one side catches you in its banging grip to hurl you to the iron netting embrace of the other. There is no escape. All bravery, resolution and supreme will power are of no avail. You recall in an ecstacy of hopelessness that no channel steamer was ever lost. With this thought all possibility of relief is abandoned. For a good hour every aspiration and ambition of life is swept away. You grove and side and slop as limp as a strand of cold maccaroni upon the night mail steamer's deck; for utter exhaustion has come.

But at last the bracing storm which has whipped the channel into foam pounces new life into you. The salt spray dashes into your face and revives you. You crawl to where the four grim wheelmen are, for in the cutting wind there is a faint odor of the land. The chief wheelman comforts you with,

"Doan't mind it, mon. The best there be doan't be able to stand on their legs hereabout!"

Away to the right is now seen the light at the French cape of Griz Nez. Soon your steamer begins skirting the coast. Here and there are gintings and glimmerings of light from the coaswise villages, where the late revel or vigil is being kept. The pier-head light at Calais grows and glows. Over the looming quay where the sea plays mad havoc is a continuous wreathing of flashing phosphorescence. Speedily now your steamer literally gallops into port.

Here at one side are the fantastic fishing craft and the jollying "lighters." At the other, as the bedraggled passengers crowd to the gangway opening, are rows of French porters, bowing and scraping and chattering glibly. The weird dresses fare over the picture strangely; and a favor of decaying salty things, of half digested Cognac and of penetrating garlic is over all.

And what a din is there!

With a swash and a bump the "Foam" is finally made fast. Then the perilous midnight ascent to the docks, the keen-eyed customs officers, the skirmishes and more serious engagements with porters, the cries of the guards, the miserable entanglements and wild-eyed sorties, and finally, the mad hasste to the different trains for Paris, for Vienna and for Berlin. In half an hour everything has come to rights; you have with an hundred "pardons!" and "remercies!" been hustled into one carriage only to be hustled out of this into another; and at last you are locked signally within one which has got you safely for a little time.

Then, certain of still being all wrong, the train moves away from the docks—weaving and swaying past where red-shirted French boys play through long summer days on golden sands; past frowning bastements; past quaint old rookeries of the seaport town; underneath the shadows of the great Calais lighthouse; past overjutting roofs and underneath overreaching balconies and hood-like arches; until at last, with a bump that brings you to your feet, you are within another raging din where trains are made up for all parts of the continent.

Here porters with blue blouses and red-rimmed caps, guards with gold lace and itching palms and gens d'armes who bow legs and Quixotic stateliness, again hustle you; tear your tickets from you; throw your baggage after you; commiserate your wheedle you; take your pourboire and hurl you, as from a catapult, into a carriage compartment; where, sick in body and demented in mind, you sink exhausted into perturbed sleep as the hours of night are tolled from the ghostly towers of the Calais churches; haunted by dreams of Bobdignagian, gaudily dressed guards continuing infinite tortures through compartment windows, supplemented by invisible choruses of

"Je vois remercie!"—

"Pardonnez-moi?"—

fired to the staccato of the wheels upon the rails; ever after carried in the memory like some infernal realization of a witch-wailed Walpurgis Night.

There is a great distinction between British "tipping" and American "tipping" in Great Britain. Your true Briton "tips" with something like unconscious kindliness. We Americans who travel in Europe bestow our gratuities largely, loosely, loudly, as though we were either defying criticism or resenting petty brigandage.

Quite as striking a difference will be found in the disposition of all British serving people in their acceptance of "tips" from Briton or foreigner. They often seem bullied to us, because our manner arouses their antagonism or cupidity, or both. But they are veritable lambs to their own folk, and the Englishman, who is the greatest of travelers in his own country, will leave a shining trail of gratitude and good will behind him by the judicious use of copper only, when we perforce follow in perturbation and discomfort, though we spangle our way with silver.

I have seen the English side of this fact illustrated on countless occasions. Only recently while waiting for a London train at the great Rugby station, a handsome, portly, venerable gentleman alighted from the carriage of a train from Coventry. A porter hastened to his assistance and conducted him to a comfortable seat near the door where I stood. There he struggled with the luggage. There were altogether sixteen parcels. Four were huge leather hand-bags, each of the size and weight of a marketable Limerick pig. They were all finally piled alongside the distinguished traveler. The latter's hand went into his pocket where there was apparently much coin, and surely, I thought it will reappear with at least a shilling, possibly with a half crown. I could not help, seeing it was only a ha'penny. But the bland and perfect grace with which it was bestowed, and the momentary, half-conscious look of attention and sympathy which accompanied it, were what filled me with amazement and admiration. The porter, still blowing from exertion, touched his cap with a glad sort of humility, and said "Thankee, sir!" in a tone of positive gratitude. In response to my own "taripenny bit" and an inquiry who the gentleman that "tipped" with half pennies might be, the porter answered heartily:

"'Im? Why ees the Earl of ——. An' a werry fine man ee is, sir."

"What an excellent courier he would make!" I could not helping thinking and saying.

"Doan't know as to that, sir," replied the porter admiringly; "but ee's a werry fine man, sir; werry good un to ee's people."

One of the sweetest lassies in all Scotland, one of the best mothers and one of the sturdiest of farmers are dear friends of mine at Dumfries, Scotland. The lassie is Jean Armour Burns Brown. Her mother is the daughter of the oldest and best beloved of Robert Burns' sons, Robert Burns, Esq., who was himself a true poet and a man of profound intellectual attainment. This mother and daughter are the immortal bard's nearest living relatives. The home is modest and plain but rich in love, sentiment and the most priceless of human sympathies; and I have long since come to love this truly lovable Scottish home for the manhood, womanhood and purity that dwell within it.

They are not rich people these; not even folk of moderate means; but there is a true nobility in their ever fine and lofty independence which honors the memory of the bard whose fame bestowed no little honor upon them. Some one conceived the idea of constructing a duplicate of the "Burns Cottage" at Ayer, in which the poet was born, for exhibition at the World's Fair. This was all well enough. Then some fertile mind devoid of sensitiveness or sentiment further conceived. This true family must be corraled, lassoed and herded in the "Burns Cottage" to be catalogued, labeled and gazed at, like a Zafir band, a two-headed calf, or the wild Australian children, by millions of World's Fair visitors. A United States consul in Scotland has just broke the hilarious news of what was expected of them to these reputable descendants of Robert Burns in Dumfries; and the gentle but dignified reply he has received, will undoubtedly be omitted from his forthcoming consular memoirs to be entitled "Bliss in the Mists of Auld Reekie."

While on the subject of Burns and his descendents it is also an interesting fact that the Ellisland farm-home of Robert Burns has just been thrown open to the public. This house, on the banks of the songhful Nith, about six miles north of Dumfries, is standing as sturdily to-day as when its strong walls were completed by Robert Burns' own hands. If there is to be a Burns Cottage at the World's Fair, this is the one which should be copied, or at least those having the matter in charge should recognize the truth that its representation would infinitely more emphatically memorize "Fair Colin's bard" than a prototype of the Ayer Cottage wherein he was born.

This Nith-side cottage is hallowed by a myriad of sacred memories of Burns. He built it while singing many a lusty song to his absent love and wife. When done it was to his lonely eyes fairer than any palace in Britain. To it he brought his adored Jean "preceded by a peasant-girl carrying the family Bible and a bowl of salt." The most of his children were born within its walls. It was the one Eden of labor, love and song that the poet and his wife ever knew.

There are hundreds of visible relics still at the Ellisland cottage of the poet's own handiwork. He was the great, the immortal Burns, more for his life within this humble home than for all else of earthly accomplishments; for here were produced, among scores of minor poems, his most exquisite achievements, "Tam o' Shanter," written in a day and denominated by Alexander Smith "since Bruce fought Bannockburn, the best single day's work done in Scotland," his magnificent battle-piece, "The Song of Death," his wonderful satire, "The Kirk's Alarm," his matchless embodiment of connubial affection, "John Anderson, my Jo," "O saw ye wee in winds," his "Address to the Nith," "On Seeing a Wounded Hare," that grand, "Address to the Shade of Thomson," "O! a'the airts the winds can blaw," and the divinest of all his odes, "To My Mary in Heaven."

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

From the Gazette Manufactory.

"Book 162," said Deputy-clerk Cowie, as he opened a handsome new book last evening, "cost $12.75 and they used to cost twice that sum. Made at Colorado Springs and knocks Chicago out for prices." There are nearly 200 books of all sorts in the clerk's office, but this is the highest number of the regular record books, containing transfers running up into many millions.—Boulder Camera.

The New Tammany.

New York Press.

The press has spoken of the Tammany ring. The clique that controls New York is fully as much bound together by common interest, common motives and common designs as the old Tammany ring, which was headed by William M. Tweed. It is a ring at least as odious, selfish and grasping as any that ever dominated a municipality. Its members are rapidly growing rich out of politics, and they hold scores of thousands of followers in a discipline as tyrannical as it is destructive of every manly and independent sentiment. It is, in a word, a ring dependent for existence on the indifference, the ignorance or the vice of voters. The question before our citizens is whether such a thing shall be permitted without protest or resistance to obtain complete and unrestricted authority over the departments of the city government.

Danger of Cholera Next Summer.

I would especially invite the attention of our national legislators to the following facts and suggestions: While cholera appears to have nearly died out in northwestern Europe, it seems to be still lingering in epidemic form in the southeastern portion of that continent. This indicates a necessity for the continuance at the present time of the embargo on immigration, at least so long as we have any news of the existence of cholera in southwestern Europe.

It is a well-known fact in the past, whenever cholera has obtained a foothold in Europe, it has never disappeared from that continent in less than from three to ten years. While the cold of winter has usually been sufficient apparently to exterminate the disease in most parts of Europe, it yet has always remained dormant in other portions of the continent which have less severe climates, to reappear with renewed virulence with the approach of the next warm season. We have no reason to believe that this visitation of Europe will prove an exception in this respect to the rule which heretofore has had no exception. The mode of assault of a nation by cholera may be compared somewhat to the attack of the rattlesnake, which usually sounds a note of warning before striking his fatal blow. The history of cholera epidemics shows that threatened peoples, as a rule, receive ample warning of danger. We have received our warning. Let it be followed by the enactment of such national legislation this winter as will render our defences doubly secure against the danger of an invasion next summer.—Dr. E. O. Shakespeare, in the January Forum.

The Question of Quarantines.

Philadelphia Press.

Mr. George E. Barnshaw, the president of the Philadelphia maritime exchange, has taken the admirable step of addressing the members of the exchange and the public upon the quarantine regulations needed for this city in a letter printed elsewhere.

Something must be done. As Mr. Barnshaw points out, three courses are open: first, a new board and the old law; second, a new law and a new board of quarantine authority, consisting of a single physician, and, third, a federal quarantine.

As a permanent policy, the last is the only one that can be deemed desirable. State quarantines are antiquated. They break down at every exigency. They are expensive. They are inefficient. They prevent uniform action. The quarantine ought to be in Federal hands, for the same reason that the life-saving service, the lighthouse and the custom houses are under Federal authority.

Congress and only congress can take this step, however. It ought to be urged to establish such a quarantine. The Maritime Exchange ought, like the New York Chamber of Commerce, to petition congress to pass a quarantine act, to pass it at once and to make the preparation complete for fighting pestilence next summer.

Some Characteristics of "The Hub."

Boston has certainly stood, from an early time, in the history of the country for a certain quality of combined virtue and arrogance which has made it to some extent an individuality. The very cows, during its rural period, shared this attribute, from the time when they laid out its streets by their devious wanderings, to the time when "Lucy Hancock," as she was called, herded herself to milk from the cows of her fellow citizens to meet a sudden descent of official visitors upon her husband, the governor. From the period when Boston was a busy little colonial mart—the period best described in Hawthorne's "Provinced House Legends" and "My Kinsman Major Molineux"—through the period when, as described in Mrr. Quincy's reminiscences, the gentlemen went to King's Chapel in scarlet cloaks, down to the modern period of transcontinental railways and great manufacturing enterprises, the city has at least aroused a peculiar loyalty on the part of its citizens. Behind all the rumblers of Wendell Phillips's eloquence there lay always the strong local pride. "I love inexpressibly," he said, "these streets of Boston, over which my mother held up my baby footsteps; and if God grants me time enough, I will make them too pure to be trodden by the footsteps of a slave." He lived to see his dream fulfilled. Instead of the surrendered slave, Anthony Burns, marching in a hollow square formed by the files of the militia, Phillips lived to see the fair-haired boy, Robert Shaw, riding at the head of his black regiment, to aid in securing the freedom of a race.

During the revolution, Boston was the center of those early struggles on which it is now needless to dwell. Faneuil hall, instance—the place where, in 1774, a lever as to grievances was ordered to be sent to the other towns in the state; the old state house is standing, where the plans suggested by the Virginia House of Burgesses were adopted; the Old South church remains, whence the disguised Indians of the Boston Tea party went forth, and where Dr. Warren on March 5, 1775, defied the British officers, and when one of them held up warningly some pistol bullets, dropped his handkerchief over them and went on. The old North or Christ church also remains, where the two lights were hung out as the signal for Paul Revere's famous ride, on the eve of the battle of Lexington.—Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in January St. Nicholas.

Industrial Value of Immigration.

It is easy to get a fairly accurate measure of the contribution of the foreign-born population to industrial development. In 1880 this element comprised 14.4 per cent of all the people of the land. This 14.4 per cent furnishes 22.62 per cent of the persons engaged in all occupations. In other words, one-seventh of the entire population did something more than one-fifth of all the work. While the foreign-born population did more than its share of the work of all occupations, it performed considerably less than its part of the work pertaining to agriculture—the single great interest which, during the past twenty years, has not kept full pace with the general development. In these days, when we are told much of the necessity for protecting American labor, the great preponderance of foreign-born persons in the manufacturing industries deserves notice from the advocates of this policy, as well as from the promoters of restriction.—Geo. F. Parker, in the January Forum.

State Bank Currency.

The January Forum has an interesting article by the Hon. Henry Bacon, chairman of the house committee on coinage, on the weakness of state bank currency. Mr. Bacon handles the subject with vigor and clearly shows how dangerous to the financial system of the country such a currency would be. The subject is being extensively discussed, both in the newspapers and among the members of the next congress, and, therefore, the article of Mr. Bacon is exceedingly timely.—Denver Sun.

SCIENTIFIC VOCELLANY.

Written for THE GAZETTE.

A DISEASE WANTED.—The failure of the recent attempt to introduce a destructive epidemic among the rabbits of Australasia has not wholly discouraged the advocates of such a method of reducing the plague. Mr. Miner Caristy calls attention to some interesting facts concerning the rabbits of the Canadian northwest. These animals become very scarce for several successive seasons, then in a few years increase to enormous numbers, when they suddenly die off until hardly a living rabbit can be found. Prof. Kinz, in 1860, attributed this to exhaustion following a severe winter, but later writers claim to find evidence of disease. The hope is thus revived that a virulent disease peculiar to the rabbit may yet be brought to the aid of the Australian sheep farmer.

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MEING.—Among the Laos, a people inhabiting a district of Siam, the chewing of a preparation called "meing" is almost universal, the practice being especially esteemed by those whose labor brings great bodily fatigue. Recent inquiry shows that this delicacy is prepared from the Assam tea plant of commerce. The leaves, instead of being used for an infused beverage as in other countries, are steamed, tied into bundles and buried in the ground for about fifteen days, after which the produce will keep for two years or more. A similar use of tea is not wholly unknown elsewhere. Good authority states that, even in European countries, the ordinary chief leaves are sometimes eaten, a craving being gradually established, as in tobacco chewing.

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Probably the most remarkable locomotive in existence is one running on a fast express between Manchester and Liverpool. It was built forty-five years ago, made the great speed of seventy-nine miles an hour, on its trial trip, and is believed to be still the equal of any locomotive in speed. It has eight and one-half feet driving wheels, and the boiler—changed in 1833, was originally under the axle.

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Live lobsters, intended to stock New Zealand waters, have been successfully transported from England in cold chambers. The lumbers taken to New Zealand several years ago have increased wonderfully, and salmon ova have been similarly introduced with promising results.

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OILLESS BEARINGS.—A new material for friction less bearings—called "carbolit"—is meeting with considerable favor among British machinists. It consists of a mixture of graphite and soapstone, which is hydraulically compressed, baked, and turned to the shape of an ordinary brass. Such bearings are especially useful where constant oiling is inconvenient, as in cable car lines, and where accident or omission of oiling may give disastrous results, as in machinery for making explosives.

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A particularly useful application of the electric motor is that of giving easily controlled power to the invalid bicycle chair. A storage battery under the seat supplies current for fifty miles without recharging, at a speed of eight miles an hour.

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UTILIZATION OF WASTE.—The waste of a great city, says the editor of Science-Gossip, might easily feed its desperate poverty. We waste our coal and our smoke, our gas and our water, our food and our refuse. What we want is more forethought in times of comparative prosperity. The chemists turn sawdust into ink, old bones into lucifer matches, the shavings of the blacksmith's shop into Russian blue, foots of oil into oil of apples and pears, the trimmings of cowhouses into fashionable perfumery, beggars' rags into new plush, cesspools into ammonia, and the waste into aniline dyes and saccharine. In Paris they first utilize rats to clear the flesh from the bones of carcasses, then all the rats, use up the fur for trimmings, their skins for gloves, their long bones for toothpicks, and their tendons and bones for gelatine wrappers.

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FIRE ORIGINS.—A suggestive list of unusual and curiously-caused fires comes from a German source. It includes a factory fire which was traced to a railway truck, an overheated axle having thrown a car from the track and set fire to a petroleum tank, from which the flames spread to the building. An instance is given in which a bucket of greasy waste was ignited by the friction of a beam which sagged against it. In a harmless case of spontaneous ignition of oily waste, this material with some wood chips had been thrown into the fire-box of an idle locomotive, shortly after which the workmen were surprised by the blowing off of steam by the engine. Another fire was due to oily waste in a manner which could not well be foreseen. Only heavy mineral oils were used and a place was provided for the waste, but a cockroach crawled from the receptable directly to a gas jet, when the creature was quickly consumed, and the oil cotton filaments adhering to its body spread the fire. Well-known incendiaries are photographic and other lenses which serve as concave mirrors. A plumber's exploit consisted in applying the flame-test to a newly-made joint in a gas pipe, then covering the pipe without noticing a small blue flame, which was discovered some six weeks afterward when the lead had become somewhat enlarged. A nail glanced from a carpenter's hammer into the conveyor of raw material in a jute factory, rubbed against the drum, and produced a spark which set fire to the place. A flood burned one factory by causing a pile of iron filings to oxidize so rapidly as to become intensely heated. A stream from the firemen's hose started a second fire in New York while putting out one in a small building, a neighboring shed, containing quicklime, having been penetrated by the water.

STATE NEWS.

A stage bridge over the Rio Grande river at Parma, a point midway between Monte Vista and Alamosa, is asked for by the people in that region.

The Creede Chronicle in its recent holiday edition shows up that camp in a prosperous condition. It is claimed that the output of ore for the year 1892 amounts to $3,500,000.

The Colorado Iron and Fuel company offers work to 500 of the Holanders now in the valley and en route. The wages will be $2.50 to $3.00 per day and the probabilities are that many of them would be placed on the iron mines at Orient should the proposition be accepted.

To-day, there was shipped from Ridgway for Dolores, by Xing, Brunson & Co., of Ouray, a carload of horses, and two stage coaches. Other equipments will follow immediately. The outfit is to be put into immediate use between Dolores and Bluff, a distance of ninety miles. Passengers will be run through in a day; coaches making trips daily both ways. This is the most feasible, pleasantest and cheapest way to reach the gold fields.—Ridgway Herald.

The Upper Reservoir company to-day filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state for the construction of a reservoir in Boulder county. The construction of this reservoir was commenced by William Atwood, and at its completion it is proposed to erect a pumping station near the high-water line of the Crystal Lake reservoir. The water is to be taken from the St. Vrain creek through the supply ditch. The incorporators are W. M. Atwood, John T. Atwood, Charles Lamb and Noah Bellmore.—Boulder Camera.

There are sixty-seven water districts in the state, but forty-three commissioners, and out of these thirty-two have reported to the state engineer. These thirty-two report 236 ditches of total length of 65,585.65 miles, a capacity of irrigating 1,790,470 acres of land, of which 1,488,16½ acres are in use. Of this amount 749,253 acres are in grains, cereals and cultivated crops; 6306 acres are orchards, the remainder being in alfalfa, clover and native grasses. The report of two years ago showed in round numbers 1,500,000 acres of land under irrigation, and estimating the remaining districts not heard from, the increased acreage for the past two years amounts to 500,000 acres.—[From State-engineer Manvell's Annual Report.

The annual report of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company for this year has just been issued. The statement of production is from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1892, inclusive, and in detailing the output of various coals from the different properties of the consolidation, it shows that there were 246,556.80 tons of R. M. and lump, 9,54[illegible].45 tons of slack and 54,825.45 tons of coke from Sopris, a total of 338,098.25 tons of coal. This production of all the properties gives totals of 1,475,729.70 tons of R. M. and lump coal, 140,876.80 tons of nut coal and 290,117.75 tons of slack; a grand total of 1,906,724.25 tons of all coals, and a grand total of 254,776.45 tons of coke. The total production of both coal and coke of the company's properties thus gives 2,161,500.70 tons. The production of iron, steel and iron ores is most interesting and also gratifying, as it exhibits a large and increasing business for the only steel works in Colorado. An item of interest is the production of steel rails, which for the year has been 54,62[illegible].72 pounds, 2,880,725 pounds of bar and 28[illegible],600 pounds of spikes, which amounts to 2,877½ kegs; 20,375,552 pounds of merchant iron and 5,098,548 pounds of unfinished iron have also been manufactured.

Hon. Edgar L. Ensign of Colorado Springs, late forest commissioner of Colorado, spent several days of the present week in this section of the State, examining into the feasibility of establishing a forest reserve, which is intended to include the public timber at the heads of Ralston, Clear and Boulder creeks, in Gilpin, Clear Creek and Jefferson counties. The main object of his work, after locating such lands, is to secure protection from the general government of the forests that lie near the main ranges of the State, and prevent, if possible, the causes that lead to forest fires and the unnecessary destruction of timber. With such protection the sources of the streams that run through these canons will be greatly increased, the supply more regular, and greater reliability can be placed upon the quantity during the late summer months when many of them run dry, or nearly so. Mr. Ensign is at present in the employ of the government, and in running the boundary lines of said reserves, aims to enclose within only such timbering land that cannot be used for agricultural purposes, such land that will best afford protection to the heavy snows that supply the various streams of the State. He has been engaged in this work for years, has established reserves in various parts of Colorado, which have been approved by the government, and, in course of time the work laid out and accomplished will prove of vast benefit to everyone.—Central City Register-Call.

The secretary of the board of trade has received letters from two different parties in Connecticut making inquiry as to the feasibility of establishing paper mills in Pueblo. The letters have the tone of practical business men who are something more than mere adventurers whose sole object is a bonus from the city, and therefore an effort will be made to induce them thoroughly to investigate Pueblo, and the result is likely to be that Pueblo will have a paper mill in operation before the end of the year. A New Yorker also writes the secretary that he will build a soap factory in Pueblo if he finds the business conditions favorable. The matter will be taken up with the writer by the secretary in the effort to induce the man to come to Pueblo and locate.—Pueblo Chieftain.

Prowers county shows a wonderful increase in agricultural lands for the year 1892. The increase now under irrigation is about 15,000 acres. The county is now recognized as one of the largest wheat producing districts in the state. Alfalfa, both of hay and seed, is a grand success, about 20,000 acres of this crop now being under cultivation. The erection of the Lamar Milling and Elevator company's plant here has added very largely to the volume of business. This mill is now turning out about two thousand fifty-pound sacks of flour per day. The opening of the King reservoir, a natural basin covering about 3,000 acres, work upon which is now being rapidly pushed, will bring an assurance of plenty of water for at least 10,000 acres.

Patriotism and Jingoism.

Insignificant in importance, however, become all those things when exposed to the hypnotic influence of that bedraggled, mystifying witch of a word "Jingo."

In fact, and the Chilian government seized our ship, the "Baltimore," wrapped every member of the crew in the stars and stripes, and then hurled them in the Pacific ocean, still the same old changes would have been rung on the word "Jingo," and "political capital." The Democratic press now had an opportunity, and they seized it with avidity. The editors of the Democratic newspapers could not think it possible that President Harrison, a good citizen, honorable man, and ex-soldier of the United States, could have any other feeling than "Jingo."

In fact, it seems impossible to impress that all-important factor in American life, the press, with the idea that once an administration is elected, when any man becomes president of the United States, when any party is in power, that as good citizens and as representatives of the people, the press should support the existing government, no matter whether differing in political opinions or not, when any controversy arises between the United States and a foreign nation. If we are to continually submit to indignities when they are inflicted by nations inferior to our own in point of population, wealth, or courage, against which shall we resent insult? What nations are superior to our own? Are we to remain absolutely helpless, to be assailed by every weak, inferior nation simply because we are more powerful than it? If so, verily, it is a misfortune to be a citizen of this powerful nation. It would be better to be a Grecian, a Peruvian, almost anything else than an American. While we are resting secure and self satisfied in the absolute certainty of our ability to protect ourselves and our national honor, all the powers who govern the earth are not cognizant of all the facts that afford us such self-satisfied security, nor the foundation of the same. The Indian from the plains who has never crossed the Mississippi, and has no idea of the power of the great "White Father," after a visit to the Capital, however, and becoming somewhat familiar with the might of the nation, returns to his uncivilized life with great respect and great admiration, and a large quantity of fear, for the power of the white man.

Pugnacious little Chili, revengeful Mexico, hardly appreciate the fact of our great strength. They are misled, as other nations have been, by the long-suffering patience and indulgence of Uncle Sam, upon whom many slight indignities have been inflicted.

President Harrison's prompt action in resenting the gross insult of Chili offered to our flag and nation, and his frank and manly statement that the members of the committee on foreign relations of the house of representatives, irrespective of the fact that the majority of said committee held an opposing political faith to his own, had tendered him earnest, loyal, and patriotic support, will often be recalled to mind by thinking, country-loving Americans with satisfaction. Especially pleasing to Blue and Gray was that portion of President Harrison's letter in which he spoke of the house committee, who exhibited evidences of utmost loyalty to the flag of the union, because more than one of said committee were men who, during the civil war, wore the gray uniform and were ex-confederate soldiers.—[Blue and Gray for January.

Hayti First at the Fair.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Of the foreign powers taking part in the World's Fair, the little republic of Hayti was first to complete its building yesterday, on the ninetieth anniversary of the independence of the island. Fred Douglas, ex-minister to Hayti, delivered the principal address at the request of President Hippolyte. Director-general Davis responded.

Some Silver Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and treasury offices during the week ending December 31, 1892, was $632,609; for the corresponding period of 1891, $370,499. The shipment of fractional silver coin for the month of December, 1892, was $1,201,427, against $1,224,730 for the month of December 1891.

Governor Pattison's Message.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 3.—The biennial message of Governor Pattison sent to and read in both branches of the general assembly to-day is practically a review of the operations state government for two years past and touches upon some three score subjects of public interest and official concern.

An Iowa Bank Robbed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 3.—A special to The Tribune from Fort Dodge, Ia., says: A report was received here to-day that the cashier of the Bank of Laurens had been held up by two men yesterday while alone in the bank. The robbers got $500 time was on the counter but did not wait to unpack the safe.

The President has commuted the sentence of W. C. Waite, convicted in Missouri of violating the pension laws, so that it will expire on the 15th instant.

HIS FAREWELL.

Last Sermon of Rev. J. P. Lucas as Pastor of the Christian Church.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH.

Annual Meeting of the First Baptist Church—Church and Sunday School Officers Elected—Other Local Matters.

The following is a synopsis of the address delivered by Rev. J. P. Lucas at the close of his nearly three years' service as pastor of the Christian church, Sunday evening, Jan. 1, 1893.

After reading a scripture lesson from I Samuel xii, 20-25 and I Corinthians xv, Mr. Lucas selected his text from II Corinthians xiii, 11: "Finally brethren, farewell. Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you."

The church of Corinth, like many others stood in need of an exhortation of this kind, for ever since the church of Christ was founded there have not been wanting persons in it who were very zealous in stirring up strife and bringing discord and confusion. After considering the various excuses which the Corinthians brought against the apostles the teacher passed to the exhortation itself.

"Be perfect"—that is, be properly organized, have everything in its place. Reform what is amiss in yourselves; study self and learn in what position you can work best. Don't try to hide your faults by attracting attention to somebody else's faults.

"Be ye perfect, even as your Father in heaven is perfect," not as some good persons claim, a condition of absolute sinlessness perfection, a kind of spiritual infallibility that will admit of no additional beauty and glory—God alone is absolutely perfect.

2. Be of Good Comfort.—That is, be contented, be hopeful. If your trials are great, those of the early Christians were much greater. God has promised all needed grace. If the road seems hard to find, keep nearer the light as did Israel in the wilderness, and if you have enemies to fight you have weapons which are mighty with which to overcome them.

In the providence of God, a very large proportion of the members of this church have united with it during my ministry. A strong attachment has sprung up between us, and it affects me with the tenderest sympathy to see any of you desponding over my departure. Be of good comfort. Remember Him, who has said: "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee."

3. Be of one mind.—That is, be of one purpose, disposition, intention. This is necessary to success, because prejudice binds and there is power in unity. A sledge hammer divided into particles could not break a rock. Burning coals scattered effect nothing. Let us do the right and be of a mind. "Let this mind be in you which was in Christ Jesus."

4. Live in Peace—think evil of no one without good cause. If you love one another as you should you will not. We never think evil of those we love—child, wife, husband—and even if we do think it, we are not at to spread it abroad. Let us notice a few Apostolic rules to aid Christians to live in peace: First, "Put off concerning the former conversation the old man, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts, and be renewed in the spirit of your mind, and that ye put on the new man which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness."

2. Put away lying. Why? That we may live in peace.

3. Angry, yet do not sin. How often we sin through anger!

4. Neither give place to the devil. Some say "there is no devil." If there is not, who is it that is carrying on the business at the old stand?

5. Let him that stole, steal no more but rather let him labor, working with his hands the thing that is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth. There is no room for idlers in the church. There is no heaven for a lazy man.

6. Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying. This is an important rule.

7. Grieve not the Holy Spirit. This may be done in many ways.

8. Let all bitterness, wrath, anger, clamor, evil speaking, and malice be put away from you, and be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted, forgiving one another even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you.

What will be the result of such a course of conduct?

Here it is in the closing words of this exhortation of the Apostle of Christ—"And the God of love and peace shall be with you."

This is indeed a glorious consummation and one devoutly to be desired.

Here Mr. Lucas presented the following summary of work accomplished during his pastorate, extending over a period of nearly three years:

"I have witnessed your growth from a membership of about 170, meeting in the little old building on Huerfano street, to a present membership of 500—a net gain of 331—now worshipping in this new and commodious church edifice. Your assets in real estate have increased from about $9,000—the value of the old house and lot and the present church lot—to about $33,000, with a present liability of near $10,000.

"This has been brought about by the combined liberality and zeal of the church, aided largely by the wisdom and generosity of outside friends, and the divine protection and care of our heavenly Father. The Sunday school, Ladies' Aid society, Ladies' Missionary society, Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor, the Junior society and the Southend Sunday school by the recent annual reports show that they are all in a healthy and prosperous condition and their outlook for future work and success is very bright. Since I have been with you I have solemnized fifty-eight marriages, conducted forty-two funerals, delivered 429 sermons and addresses. Such is a brief outline of the work of this church during my pastorate. But of the souls born here, of the hearts comforted here, of the minds spiritually illuminated here, of the weak strengthened here, of the feeble supported here, of the germs of churches that have gone out from here, of all the unspeakable individual moral and spiritual triumphs whose roots strike deep down in the soil of this church; who shall tell of these things? What historian shall record, or statistician enumerate them? It cannot be done. These things are known only to Him who knows the secrets of all hearts, and they shall be made manifest in the day of redemption. Let us thank Him for all His past mercies and present opportunities.

Located as we are in this, one of the most beautiful cities in the world, surrounded by everything in the natural world that inspires to noble and sublime activity, breathing the pure air of God, basking in His glorious sunlight, and drinking from His effervescing fountains, our burden of obligation is very great.

And now, my dear friends, so far as I know, I have preached for you the last time. Knowing to some extent the condition of things here, I came among you with much fear and trembling, but God is my witness that I have not shunned to declare unto you the whole counsel of God, and by manifestation of the truth I have ever sought to commend myself to every man's conscience in the sight of God. And I believe that you will bear me witness that I have never courted the favor of any faction or party to gain applause or popularity. As a citizen of Colorado Springs I have ever sought to be helpful in the advancement and growth of our city in all that tends to its betterment socially, morally and religiously. And while I do not close my eyes to the fact that there is evil in our midst, and many things that need to be improved, yet I think in comparing our city with others of like population, there are none in Colorado that will surpass it in all that tends to develop good citizenship. Therefore I have ever felt "That I was a citizen of no mean city." If I have wrongfully wounded the feelings of anyone I am heartily sorry for it. I do not profess to be without fault. If mistakes have been made, and no doubt there have been many, they have been errors of the head and not of the heart. I thank God that my labors among you have not been altogether in vain, and I feel that if I have been instrumental in the hands of God in bringing one soul to Christ, I have done infinitely more for the honor of God than the mightiest statesman that ever saved his country from temporal ruin.

But "If Timotheus (my successor) come, see that he may be with you without fear; for he worketh the work of the Lord, as I also do." He will need your co-operation, your sympathy and your prayers. Grant him this I beseech you, in greater measure if possible than you have bestowed them upon me.

May the Lord bless you and keep you, and may He ever shine upon you with the light of His countenance and give you peace, until we meet where the smart of separation shall never be felt and where there are "No more good-byes or farewells spoken." Amen.

The following resolutions were adopted and signed by the entire official board of the church:

Whereas, Brother J. P. Lucas has presented to the official board his resignation as pastor of the First Christian church of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and

Whereas, Said resignation has been accepted by said board,

Resolved, That we highly commend Bro. J. P. Lucas for his valuable and efficient work in bringing the church from its former condition of limited opportunities in the old building to its enlarged condition of ample opportunities in the new.

Resolved, That we commend him for his faithful services in the pulpit.

Resolved, That we esteem it a high privilege to recommend a pastor whose daily life, whose dealings with men, whose integrity, rectitude and sympathy have never been called in question among us.

Resolved, That in the resignation of Brother J. P. Lucas, we lose a worthy pastor, and as such we commend him to the church at large wherever these resolutions may be presented.

Similar resolutions were also adopted by the Ladies' Aid society and by the Y. P. S. C. E.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lucas' address a good proportion of the large audience went forward and shook the pastor's hand.

Annual Church Meeting.

The annual meeting of the First Baptist church was held last evening. Reports of the pastor, Rev. Dr Montague, and of the assistant pastor, Rev. F. A. Hart, were read, as were also reports of the various church officers and societies. The affairs of the church were noted to be in a very flourishing condition there having been a large increase in membership in the Sunday school and at the preaching services.

The following officers were elected:

Deacons—J. L. Clinton, three years; I. E. Sykes, three years; M. C. Hale, one year.

Trustees—E. A. Colburn, three years; T. J. Fisher, three years.

Deaconesses—Mrs. Colburn, Mrs. Fisher.

Clerk—C. E. Emery.

Treasurer—J. F. Maybury.

Assistant Treasurer—Ira E. E. Sykes.

Chief Usher—J. F. Maybury.

Advisory Committee—J. F. Cummings, Dr. F. O. Lloyd.

Music—F. E. Ray, G. E. Turnbull, E. A. Colburn.

Superintendent of Sunday School—F. A. Hodge.

Secretary—Clyde Walker.

Treasurer—Winnie Belcher.

Librarian—J. L. Clinton.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. Jas. B. Gregg, D. D.

The Christian Register (Unitarian) some time since thus remarked upon a sentiment of Colonel Ingersoll:

In his address before the Unitarian club of New York, Colonel Ingersoll said that the religion he had was to make somebody else happier, if he could, and added, "I do not mean to take any great trouble about it; but, if I can do it easily, that, it seems to me, is all there is of real religion."

Far different is the Christian idea. It is not merely to wait for some wandering sheep to come across your path; it is to go out of your way to seek and save that which was lost. It is evident that only this high motive earnestly put into practice will reach humanity in its distress. If we wait for opportunities across our path, the hand of the helper may long be separated from him who needs its aid.

It is not upon casual, haphazard benevolence of any kind that we are to depend for the alleviation or removal of poverty, ignorance, or any form of social disease. It is upon men and women who are not content to wait for opportunities to come to them, but who go forth earnestly to seek them. It is upon organized and intelligent applications of philanthropy and social science from men and women who earnestly devote themselves to the study of the practical problems which confront them. Consistently with his philosophy, Colonel Ingersoll has not identified himself with any great modern reform that we know of, either in behalf of temperance, the reformation of politics, the advancement of women, or the relief of the slums. There are many thousands who do not agree with him in his religious views who adopt his philosophy of benevolence; but under such a philosophy no earnest, practical organization for humane work could exist. During the past year the Salvation Army of London have made more than 445,000 visits to the families in the slums. There is a wide difference between the intellectual plane of Colonel Ingersoll and the men and women of the Salvation Army. But the philosophy of benevolence and its practical illustration represented by the Salvation Army seems to us infinitely in advance of that easy-going, fortuitous benevolence which Colonel Ingersoll represents.

Perhaps we take him too seriously; but certain it is that there are thousands of people, Christian and unchristian, who practically adopt this view. They may give subscriptions to the collectors of charitable societies when they come round, but they never give themselves to the work of lifting men out of poverty and degradation. He who gives of his substance gives much, but he who gives himself does more.

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God, faith, salvation are very great themes and very common words. Over and over again they are used by the preacher in his pulpit and the teacher in her class, but what varying concepts they give birth to, in the minds of children especially. That this is true has been demonstrated by the recent investigation of one of Boston's alert students of pedagogics, who from day to day has asked one hundred and thirteen boys, between the ages of 13 and 18, to write down the concepts which certain words which she named occasioned. Given the word faith the following replies were given; Cross, a cross, a church, a catechism a prayer book, Daniel in the lions' den, a tableau of faith, hope and charity, the Supreme Being, the water cooler on the common, the story of St. Elizabeth, a frightened child clinging to its father for protection. Now, if boys from 13 to 18, and Boston boys at that, have such vague conceptions of what faith is what must be the degree of haziness in the minds of children generally.

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Professor Briggs seems likely to be delivered out of the hands of his enemies by the fairly ludicrous fatuity of the arguments with which they are undertaking to combat his alleged heresies. Professor Briggs has definitely stated his views of inspiration in his answers to the following questions:

Question. Would you accept the following as a satisfactory definition of inspiration: Inspiration is such a divine direction as to secure an infallible record of God's revelation in respect to both fact and doctrine?

Answer. Yes.

Q. Do you believe the Bible to be inerrant in all matters concerning faith and practice and in everything in which it is a revelation from God or a vehicle of divine truth, and that there are no errors that disturb its infallibility in these matters, or in its records of the historic events and in institutions with which they are inseparably connected?

A. Yes.

One who is familiar with the Bible might suppose that these statements would satisfy even a rigorous demand for belief in the Scriptures. But Dr. Birch, the chairman of the prosecuting committee, states the view required by those whom he represents, as follows:

This Bible is God's book. God is the thinker of its thought. And as language is the expression, the manifestation, not the mere dress of thought, God is the arranger of its clauses, the chooser of its terms and the speller of its words, so that the text, in its letters, words or clauses, is just as divine as the thought.

We claim that the divine mind has supplied in the Hebrew Bible an infallibly accurate standard of Hebrew spelling, an inspired orthoepy of a Semitic tongue far surpassing in orthographical accuracy any modern Webster or Littre is certainly novel and startling. The lamentable thing about all this business is that it is not Prof. Briggs but the Presbyterian church that is on trial. There need be no fear, however, as to what the final issue will be. Spirituality and sweet reasonableness are sure in the end to prevail.

Prof. P. M. Bach took charge of the music at the First M. E. church last Sunday morning. It is the intention to have a chorus of fifteen voices at the morning service and male and ladies' quartettes evenings at this church. Mr. Bach will continue to direct the Euphonia male chorus Sunday evenings at the First Baptist church.

The masquerade ball of the Matt France Hose company last evening was a great success. The room was completely filled with people, there being at least a hundred masquers. There were many novel costumes. The opera house orchestra furnished the music. At 12 o'clock the masques were removed. The annual balls of the Matt France Hose company are always a success.

A YEAR'S BUILDINGS.

Colorado Springs Keeps Up Its Record for Progress.

SOME FINE HOUSES OF 1892

The Total Amount of Building in 1892 was Over Half a Million—The Outlook for the Coming Year is Very Favorable.

In reviewing the building done in Colorado Springs the past year, there is much that is encouraging. For the first time The Gazette has to offer an apology for the figures presented. The building statistics have always been an important feature of each New Year's writeup of the county and city, and have always been very full and complete, for we have always had the full co-operation of the contractors. This year many of them failed to report their building lists and for that reason a change has been made in the method of compiling the figures. The figures this morning make a very respectable showing despite the fact that not ten per cent. of the contractors reported their work. It is a showing that any city of 25,000 people might be proud of, and it is doubtful if it can be equaled in the west. In the previous two years The Gazette's figures have shown that nearly a million dollars have been expended in building each year. There are two reasons why the figures do not equal the previous years. In 1892, only one important business block was erected and there were few small houses costing from $2,000 to $5,000. In handsome large residences costing over $10,000 the average has been about that of other years. The feature of the year has been the erection of public buildings and public works. Among these can be mentioned the new High school at a cost of $100,000, a girls' hall at the Mute and Blind school that cost $30,000, the new Unitarian church at $12,000, the El Paso block at $55,000, the new county jail at $35,000 and the Huerfano street viaduct at $50,000. During the year our builders were employed much of the time on work outside of the city. The Cripple Creek boom gave the contractors and carpenters a great deal of work for several months and many also found work at the mining camp of Creede. In this same connection it should be mentioned that the firm of G. W. Atkinson & Sons of this city, did work outside the city, in Colorado, Kansas and Idaho, to the amount of $80,000. They also manufactured 2,000,000 brick in this city. The work of the stone contractors has not been reckoned, but one contractor who reported, Mr. D. A. Russell, did $21,275 during the year. The figures on the work done in the smaller towns of the county were not fully reported and are not reckoned this year. As an evidence of what it was it can be stated that Mr. M. E. Mulloy of Manitou, did $24,800 worth of work in that place in the year. Paul Gerhardt did $10,000 worth of work in Denver.

In comparing the figures of 1891 and 1892 there is not a very great difference when it is understood that last year the compilers in their zeal rather anticipated the work by figuring some $200,000 worth of work that was really done in 1892. The building of the year 1890 was so phenomenally large that this was done to prevent an unfavorable comparison with 1891.

SOME NOTABLE PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

A number of handsome residences were erected in the city in 1892. It was impossible to present pictures of all of them, and four of the largest and most costly have been selected for this purpose. These are all situated on North Cascade avenue above the College park and are the homes of W. P. Bonbright, John G. Shields, W. E. Tustle and Geo. E. Lindley.

The residence of Mr. W. P. Bonbright is the largest and most costly of the year. It is not yet completed, but will be in a few weeks. It stands on the west side of the avenue. The cost will not be far from $35,000. It is a shingled house with colonial details, is two and a half stories high and contains fifteen large rooms, with every modern convenience. The interior finish is very handsome, being finished in hard wood throughout, with hard wood floors. It contains a handsome staircase hall. The dining room and billiard room are in oak, the billiard room being in the Moorish style. All of the ordinary living rooms are in white and gold with panelled ceilings. A special feature of the house is the kitchen and serving rooms, which are fitted with the best appliances made. Mr. E. C. G. Robinson was the architect of the building and G. M. Young had the contract.

The residence of Mr. W. E. Tustle, a very good picture of which is given this morning, is also on North Cascade avenue. This house is in the old colonial style, and has cost about $12,000. It is two stories and a half high and contains twelve rooms. The interior finish is very handsome; there are hard wood floors throughout, the library being finished in oak. The architect of the building was Mr. E. C. G. Robinson and it was built by the W. R. Roby Lumber company.

The residence of Mr. John G. Shields, just completed, is two stories in height. It is a Queen Anne shingled house, and has cost about $16,000. It contains ten large rooms. It is largely finished in poplar, and all the floors are of hard wood. The staircase landing contains book cases. A feature is Mr. Shields's "den" under the level of the first floor. Not only is the exterior of the house very handsome, but the interior arrangement is one of the best in the city. Mr. E. C. G. Robinson furnished the plans and the W. R. Roby Lumber company built it.

The residence of Mr. Geo. E. Lindley, illustrated on page five, is one of the few handsome brick residences in the city. It has cost about $23,000. It is two stories in height and contains ten rooms. It is finished in oak, and has plate glass windows throughout. The architect and builder was Mr. E. G. Frasier of Pueblo.

As stated above, the only business block of any importance erected during the year, was the El Paso block, built by Mrs. A. F. Carpenter. This building will be completed in the next two months and will cost complete about $55,000. The building stands on the southeast corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street. It will be one of the most ornamental business blocks ever erected in this city. It is 104 feet in length, 50 feet wide, and three stories high. It is in the Classic style. The first story is of dark and light red pressed brick, recessed. The second and third stories are buff-colored brick with red brick pilasters and trimmings. The cornice and balustrade are of terra cotta. The El Paso County bank is to occupy the corner on the first floor, a large and well lighted room which will give them one of the best banking quarters in the state. On the same floor will be three storerooms, which have not yet been rented. On the floors above there will be accommodations for forty offices, twenty on each floor. The entrance hall is on Tejon street. It will have tiled floors and two marble directory tablets. There will be an elevator to all the floors. The architect of the building was Mr. E. C. G. Robinson, of this city and Paul Gerhardt was the contractor.

THE OUTLOOK FOR 1893.

The outlook for building in the coming year is very encouraging. A prominent money loaner of the city stated recently that he is constantly having applications for the loan of money to be put into new buildings in this city. There is a growing demand for new and better store buildings and when erected these buildings rent readily. During the past summer and fall there has been an unusual number of arrivals in the city of persons who contemplate making this their home. As a consequence most of the desirable houses have been rented and to-day there is a demand for more. This will undoubtedly result in the erection during the coming year, of many houses for rent, costing from $2,500 to $5,000. Among the handsome private residences to be built is a home for Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hansell. A number of public buildings will also be erected. The M. E. church, South, proposes to reconstruct the church at a cost of several thousand dollars. Plans have also been prepared for the new College library building to cost $35,000.

Perhaps the most costly building to be erected during 1893 will be The Thanet, a private hotel, especially adapted for invalids, which Dr. S. E. Solly will build. The necessity for a place of this kind has long been felt, but it is only recently that Dr. Solly decided in the matter. He has purchased a large tract of ground at the corner of Cascade and Willamette avenues for the site of the building. Plans are being made and it is hoped to get the building started soon after the new year. There is a pressing need in this city for accommodations for the class of wealthy persons who come here with impaired health and who cannot find what they are willing to pay for, even at the very best hotels and boarding houses. It is thought that with such a hotel this class of people will largely increase. The hotel is not for transients, but will have all the features of a private and family hotel. It is to be especially planned as regards ventilation, heating and plumbing to ensure the best sanitary and hygienic conditions. There will be numerous balconies, piazzas, etc., for exercises in the sun or shade, and shelter from the wind. The situation chosen is very well adapted for the purpose, as it will give plenty of sunshine with ample grounds for exercise. Not a single bed room in the house will have a north exposure. There will be a billiard room, a large room for entertainments, gymnasium, reading room, etc. There will be elevators and all resources of a first-class hotel. It is proposed that the cuisine shall be more like that of a private house than a hotel. It is not the intention to make the house in any sense a hospital, but a cheerful and comfortable abode for the delicate, free from the bustle and noise of an ordinary hotel. The needs and requirements of this class will claim the first attention in both the building and its management.

BUILDING STATISTICS.

For the reasons stated above the figures are not as large as they might have been, but they make a very good showing. There is probably $100,000 worth of work in the city unaccounted for below, mostly in very small buildings and general jobbing.

BUILDING STATISTICS.

Colorado Springs High school, corner Platte and Cheyenne avenues	$100,000
El Paso block, Pike's Peak and Tejon street	55,000
Huerfano Street viaduct, King Iron Bridge company	50,000
Six cottages for Reed Bros., Las Animas and Nevada	6,000
Repairs on Free Library building, Nevada avenue	2,000
Barn for A. E. Baker, North Cascade	1,700
Addition to store for V. Z. Reed, South Tejon	1,000
Addition to J. A. Connell's cottage, St. Vrain street	400
Laundry for G. W. Woodward, East Cimarron street	600
Addition to residence of J. W. Lane, East Cucharras street	250
General jobbing done by Paul Gerhardt	3,800
Residence of Wm. P. Bonbright, North Cascade avenue	35,00
Work on Lowell School done in the year	3,000
General jobbing done by G. M. Young	1,500
Barn for J. A. Hayes, North Cascade	3,000
Remodeling residence of Edgar Howbert, North Weber street	5,000
Addition to residence of Thomas Tribe, Boulder Crescent	2,000
Work on residence of J. F. Seldomridge in the year	9,000
Improvements at Glockner home	2,000
Shop work done by Roberts & Bischof will amount to over	25,000
Cottage for John S. Tucker, North Weber	2,500
Cottage for Willis Kirkwood, at Lihue	2,000
Work done during the year on residence of Mrs. Minor Roberts, North Cascade	10,000
Residence of W. E. Tustle, North Cascade	12,000
Residence for John G. Shields, North Cascade	16,000
Residence for Col. E. C. Skinner, North Nevada avenue	6,000
Improvements at Lowe Gas and Electric plant	5,000
General jobbing done by W. R. Roby Lumber company	3,000
Residence for Geo. E. Lindley, north Cascade	22,000
Three cottages for T. J. Johnston, two on Platte avenue and one on Boulder street	7500
House for the Misses Heatherington, east Platte avenue	200
Improvements at Wm. Clark's green houses	3500
Residence for Judge Severy, north Weber street	3000
Cottage for A. Anderson, south Cascade street	800
Cottage for S. F. Duree, South Cascade	800
House for Dart Bros., South Saguache	2,000
Cottage for S. D. Merrill, South Colorado Springs	500
House for Reed Bros., South Colorado Springs	500
Repairs for Reed Bros. at 912 South Cascade	500
South Christian church, South Tejon	700
Cottage for E. T. Marsh, Fountain street	600
Cottage for J. D. Clark, Fountain street	700
Hotel for Peter Winne, Rock Island depot	7,000
House for J. E. Shose, Fountain street	400
House for Rosen Belcher, La Vergne	1,200
Girls Hall, at Mute and Blind institute	30,000
All Souls' church, North Tejon street	12,600
House for Mr. Lennox, Corona street	2,000
Cottage for Mrs. Hastings, Bijou and Wahsatch	2,500
Two cottages for W. C. Johnston, Bijou and Wahsatch	5,000
Stone building for D. McPherson, Colorado avenue	1,500
Jobbing and shop work done by W. C. Johnston	4,500
Two houses for W. C. Johnston, Marshall's addition	7,500
House for F. L. James, West Pike's Peak avenue	2,500
Frame house for Tom Bradish, 620 Washington avenue	2,000
El Paso county jail, Cascade and Vermijo street	35,000
Store for E. W. Stanley, Vermijo street	500
House for G. W. Atkinson & Sons, Mesa road	600
House for Mrs. F. C. Chapman, Wahsatch street	900
Car house for Rapid Transit company, Tejon street	6,000
Machine shop for Rapid Transit company	2,000
House for W. R. Roby, Tejon street	2,500
Residence for C. E. Hall, Grant avenue	1,600
House for J. E. Hunt, Lincoln avenue	2,000
House for James Stewart, Railroad street	1,000
House for Owen Clifford, Lincoln avenue	500
House for Con Bausch, Colorado avenue	400
House for Helen Byron, East Fourth street	2,300
House for M. L. Phelps, East Fourth street	800
House for Wm. Mischic, Lincoln avenue	1,800
House for J. Eaton, Colorado avenue	650
House for Adam Scroder, East First street	2,000
House for Augustus Finlay, Ervay's addition	500
Residence for A. Y. Donaldson, Monument street	1,000
Residence for C. E. Bevins, Bellevue avenue	800
Addition to residence for J. S. Gibson, Weber street	900
Storehouse for Rocky Mountain Oil company, near Santa Fe railroad	260
Job work done by C. M. Brewer	500
Addition for G. W. Haines, North Tejon	900
Dwelling for C. M. Brewer, Summit street	800
Addition to residence of Prof. Ernest Whitney, North Cascade	600
Addition to residence of J. W. Miller, North Tejon	1,000
House for Peter Versant, Colorado avenue	2,200
Addition to residence of Thomas Hughes, North Weber street	3,500
Dwelling for C. C. Fellows, Washington avenue	2,700
Barn at Printers' Home	1,200
Jobbing done by Currie & Danevick	2,000
Barn for D. P. Sill, Cache la Poudre street	350
Addition to Mrs. DeGraff's house, Corona street	80
Addition to storehouse for Mrs. DeGraff, Wahsatch avenue	350
Job work by L. P. Bixby	435
House for J. T. Love, South Colorado Springs	800
Addition for L. W. Kern, Reed's addition	500
Three cottages on Las Animas street	1,200
Pottery works, near Monument creek	3,000
Addition for residence of Mr. Rogers, West Colorado Springs	400
House for John L. Dunn, West Colorado Springs	2,500
Residence in Ivywild for J. T. Wing	1,000
Sheds for the Binford Coal Co., Fourth ward	855
Repairs to N. O. Johnson's store	255
Shop work done by Sperry & Tuckerman	4,000
House for Geo. E. Walker, Mesa road	3,000
House for G. H. Campbell, Colorado avenue	3,000
House for J. M. Husong, West Colorado Springs	1,500
Repairs on various cottages by J. M. Husong	350
Repairs for Mr. Beson, West Colorado Springs	500
House for G. H. Campbell, Colorado avenue	2,500
Frame house for D. McPherson, West Colorado Springs	1,000
House for Mr. Gossard, Third street	2,000
Repairs to Second Presbyterian church	500
House for Mr. Seeds, Washington avenue	2,000
Cottage for Mr. McGee, West Colorado Springs	1,500
Store building on Colorado avenue	3,500
House for C. E. DeLong, Washington avenue	1,500
House for A. D. Jones, West Colorado Springs	2,500
House for Ed Leibart, West Colorado Springs	730
Cottage for Geo. Lord, at Ivywild	1,000
House for A. E. Carlton, North Weber street	3,500
Two houses for Mrs Margaret Wood, Weber street and Bijou	5,000
Total	$607,115

STATISTICS IN FORMER YEARS.

With the single exception of the year 1884 The Gazette has compiled figures showing the building done in the city for twelve years. The figures are as follows:

1879	$ 200,000
1880	375,000
1881	293,335
1882	376,000
1883	136,150
1884—No statistics	
1885	157,625
1886	200,930
1887	467,252
1888	682,338
1889	1,019,161
1890	1,138,125
1891	967,606
1892	607,115

Lived Here Before.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"No, I am not exactly a Buddhist, but I do believe a portion of the doctrine taught by Gautama," said Robert Senteney to the little coterie of travelers that were discussing theology in the rotunda of the Lindell. "I believe that I have lived in this world before. I not only believe it, but I know it as well as it is possible for the human mind to know anything. I retain some shadowy memories of a former life—of several former lives, in fact. I have a faint recollection of having been a farmer in the land where the tools were very primitive and the people wore a dress entirely unknown to any modern nation. I believe that I was a Greek soldier and present at the battle of Marathon. In fact I think I was killed there, almost torn to pieces. I remember having seen William of Orange crowned King of England. These memories are so shadowy that they might be mere vagaries of the mind and count for nothing, but I have much stronger proof of a previous existence. I can pick out places where I lived before. I recognize them the moment I see them and can tell what changes have occurred in the landscape. I visited the tower of London some years ago. I had never seen a picture of it nor read of it in history, yet I could point out every change that has been made in the old pile since the days of William and Mary. I traveled over England looking for my old home and I found it. I recognized the landscape at once. A considerable hill had been cut down to fill a marsh. No one living there knew the hill had ever existed, but I knew it, and a consultation of old records proved it. I visited Greece. I knew that at some period I had lived there and died there. I found nothing familiar until I reached the plain of Marathon. It was familiar to me as the face of my wife. I needed no guide to point out the position of the armies or the slight changes which have occurred in the topography of the country, for I was an eye witness of the battle. I have talked with many people who have shadowy recollections of a previous existence, who, like myself, were not well dipped in the river Lethe. If this is my first experience on earth where did I get my knowledge of England during the reign of William of Orange? Where did I learn the topography of the plain of Marathon? How did I know that old hill had been carried away? Why is it that faces that have been dust for centuries are familiar to me as those of my family? There is a bundle of knots for your professors of psychology."

Why They Can't Take Off Their Hats.

Chicago News-Record.

At last there comes a plaintive protest. The worm has turned. An indignant lady writes to an eastern paper saying that if "male writers would put on women's evening dress for half an hour they would write less and know more." A woman wears her hat in the theater because "when modishly dressed she cannot reach up to take it off without pain and bother;" moreover, she needs a glass before which to put it on again. "Women," adds the complaint with forceful irony, "do not chuck their hats on like covering a coal hole with a lid, as men put on theirs." Apparently the hat reform movement will have to start with the invention of gowns which will permit of elevating the arms without physical distress and with the universal carrying of hand mirrors by gentlemen escorts.

FIFTY THOUSAND.

Dr. Pearsons's Splendid Preliminary Gift to Colorado College.

A NEW HALL OF SCIENCE.

Now Let the Friends of the College Turn in and Help to Raise the $150,000 of Additional Funds Needed.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago, the philanthropist who is spending his large fortune in aiding western colleges, has offered $50,000 to Colorado college, on condition that $150,000 more is secured within two years by the friends of the institution. Dr. Pearsons came out to Colorado Springs last spring to look over the ground. He examined carefully the work of the college and its opportunities, and had a conference with President Slocum.

Dr. Pearsons has had a large experience in looking into the work done by educational institutions in our country, and he has come to the conclusion that Colorado college is in every way worthy of his gifts.

The $50,000 which he offers, conditional upon the raising of thrice this sum, is the usual form in which he makes his first gift to a college. All money raised, within the prescribed two years, by the friends of the college, is allowed to count toward the whole amount.

The trustees will make every effort to fulfil these conditions, and hope for the cordial co-operation of their friends.

The plan is to devote $100,000 of this gift to a Science building and its equipments and to add the other $100,000 to the endowment funds.

The importance of this proposition of Dr. Pearsons' can not easily be overestimated. It should mark the beginning of still larger things for our college.

CRIPPLE CREEK LETTER.

From the Regular Correspondent of the Gazette at the Gold Fields.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan 3.—The Clarendon hotel, which was handsomely decorated on New Year's day, more than maintains the reputation acquired by that establishment for its elegant cuisine and comfortable appointments. Manager Whitcomb, who is deservedly popular with all who visit this first-class hotel, was formally presented with a very handsome gold watch and chain, the result of a spontaneous subscription from his employees and the guests and visitors in the house at the time. Few mining camps of a similar age could present such a bill of fare as was the menu for Jan. 1 at the Clarendon.

The St. Andrew's mission is continuing its good work in the camp. Mr. J. B. Whitehead estimates that a congregation of twenty-five to thirty can be relied upon at the present stage of development. The Episcopal services are being held in the large Shields hall on upper Main street, and the advantage of a good choir has now been secured. Help is needed to promote the success of this movement. An entertainment will be given at the Clarendon hotel on the 5th in aid of the cause.

The camp has hardly yet settled down to serious business after the holidays, but evidences are not wanting of a resumption of operations, favored by the most perfect weather imaginable. Work is about to be commenced on the claims of the West Virginia Gold Mining and Milling company recently organized.

There is more building going on in Mound City than in any part of the district.

S. J. Polin, the well-known dry goods merchant, has just paid $2,500 for the two lots adjoining his premises on Bennett avenue and which are now occupied by the Turf saloon and the office of Messrs. Hight & Shepherd. This is the largest real estate deal yet made.

It is not thought that the French syndicate mill can be completed much before the end of March, although a large force of men are at work upon it. This plant will cost in the neighborhood of $50,000 and will be by far the most complete mill of the kind in every particular in the camp when completed.

A 50-foot contract has been let on the Savage lode on Bull mountain.

The directors of the Columbia Mining and Milling company are G. E. Griffiths, W. H. Colwell, A. M. Leslie, James Conner, J. D. Hayes, A. L. Davis, G. L. Chamberlin and Will Green. The principal office of the company will be in Denver. The capital stock is $1,000,000.

C. E. Pickett has bought of A. C. Hickman a fourth interest in the Little Ellen lode for $2,000.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 4.—The salubrity of the camp is very remarkable and attention has been called to it more than once in the columns of THE GAZETTE. Mr. Grell, the able manager of the undertaking department of the De La Vergne Furniture company, and who was for years in charge of the county and city morgue at Kansas City, states that the low death rate is astonishing. He computes that it has not exceeded ten per thousand of the population which will compare favorably with the rates of mortality in the healthiest cities of the Union.

H. Wright has sold to Stephen Connor a fifth interest in the Golden Age lode for a consideration of $3,300.

John Frame, who was trying to inaugurate the advent of the new year by discharging giant powder, sustained some severe injuries through his carelessness in handling the dangerous explosive. He had lighted fuse and set fire to it, but [illegible] was burning slowly he returned to light it again, when the stick suddenly exploded, blinding him in one eye and entailing other injuries. He is pronounced to be out of danger.

The ladies of the Episcopal church met on Monday at the office of Messrs. Sells and Prentiss on Eaton avenue, and finally organized the St. Andrew's Guild. The following ladies were present: Mesdames Pendery, Terry, Wickers, Prentiss, Faulkner, Polin, Kittredge and Miss May Gover. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Pendery, president; Mrs. Terry, treasurer; Miss Gover, secretary; Mrs. Polin, assistant secretary. The object of the guild is to provide by means of fairs, entertainments, etc., for the expenses of the St. Andrew's mission, and no trouble will be spared to make the meetings pleasant and sociable. The guild meets every Monday.

Mr. S. P. Page recently purchased a house and lot on Bennett avenue.

The number of daily arrivals in the camp is very large. No less than seventy-three came in on Wednesday. The large hotel at the corner of Second and Bennett will be the second brick building erected in the district. The large boiler for the steam-heating apparatus has arrived and has been placed in position.

Mayor Whiting has taken a bond and lease on some Bull Hill mining properties from Huffman brothers.

A good deal of jasper is found in certain parts of the district; assays from the Victor on Bull mountain show returns of twenty-seven ounces in gold. Fine specimens of white jasper are also taken out of other properties in Wilson creek.

The American lode on Bull hill is showing up better than ever. Some big assays have been obtained.

Crushed by the Cage.

George Jensen, the cager at the McFerran coal mines, was caught under one of the cages Monday morning and so severely injured that he may die. It is his duty to stand at the bottom of the shaft and give the signal for raising and lowering the cages. There are two of the cages and as one goes up the other comes down. Jensen evidently forgot that he had given the signal to raise the cage and tried to cross the shaft. He looked up in time to see the cage descending upon him and attempted to get out of the way. He was caught and the cage, with a weight of about three thousand pounds, rested on his head and shoulders. Some of the miners noticed what had happened and of them began to signal to raise the cage, but sent up the wrong signal and the engineer lowered the cage a second time on the unfortunate man. The accident happened about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Dr. Beverly Tucker, surgeon for the company, went to the mines immediately upon receipt of a telegram announcing the accident. It was found that the man had no bones broken, but there were indications that there had been a fracture at the base of the brain. Jensen received a terrible squeezing at any rate.

Church Meeting.

The annual meeting of the First Congregational church was held last evening. Reports were received from the various officers and societies of the church, showing everything to be in a flourishing condition. The following officers were elected:

Trustees—A. T. Jones, F. E. Hartshorn, D. Heron, John Campbell and W. N. Burgess.

Deacons—W. F. Slocum, F. E. Hartshorn and M. T. Hale, all for two years.

Treasurer—A. T. Jones.

Clerk—Miss Fannie S. Rouse.

Deaconess—Miss Bell.

The New Pastor.

Rev. W. L. Priest, the new pastor of the Christian church, arrived in the city yesterday with his family, to assume his duties. At the church prayer meeting last evening there was a large attendance of members. After the regular exercises Mr. Priest was introduced and spoke for some time. Rev. J. P. Lucas, the retiring pastor, also spoke, extending a hearty welcome to the new pastor and exhorting the congregation to give to their new pastor every assistance and encouragement.

After the services the ladies served a lunch and those present had the pleasure of an introduction to the new pastor. Mr. Priest is of slight build and wears a close cropped black beard. His voice and delivery are pleasing.

Bennett-Patrick.

Mr. C. E. Bennett of Denver and Miss Annie Patrick of this city were married at the home of the bride's mother, 102 South Weber street, at 8 o'clock Thursday. Rev. H. H. Bell made the twain one in the presence of a few invited guests.

The bride was tastefully dressed in a traveling costume and carried a bouquet of white roses.

The gifts to Mr. and Mrs. Bennett were many, and were handsome and valuable. After a wedding lunch the newly married couple left for Denver for their wedding trip. They will return later and take up their residence in the city. Among those present were: Messrs. Chatters and Wintermeyer, Dr. Hatfield and family, Mrs. Post, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Bell, Misses Curtena Hanks, Nettie Hunter, Anna Hunter and Remington.

The visiting committee of the I. T. U. has made its report on the condition of the Printers' Home. An extract from the report has a suggestion for Colorado Springs people: "Steps should be taken to make the institution more home-like and to alleviate the feeling of loneliness among those who are removed from the busy scenes of life. There should be means provided for indoor amusements. The home should possess a billiard table and a piano. The kindly disposed people of Colorado Springs might be induced to visit the home and furnish musical or literary entertainments. A reading circle might be organized by the inmates which would prove of lasting benefit. It is to be regretted that the plans of the building did not embrace a bowling alley or a room for light gymnastics."

The Dockstader Lock Rail Joint company filed articles of incorporation yesterday. The incorporators are P. C. Dockstader, D. M. Holden and C. J. Fisher. The object of the company is to purchase the patents issued to P. C. Dockstader for his lock rail joint, to manufacture and sell the same, acquire real estate, etc. The capital stock is $300,000, divided into shares of the value of $1 each. The company will have its principal office in this city and the directors are as follows: D. M. Holden, A. A. McGovney, A. Sutton, C. J. Fisher, P. C. Dockstader.

Rev. John Harrington, formerly pastor of the Methodist church of this city, but now of Littleton, has been charged with lunacy by his daughter, Edith, who entered a complaint in the county court at Denver yesterday. She attributes his insanity to religious excitement and melancholia. Mr. Harrington's many friends in this city will regret to learn of his misfortune.—Colorado City Chieftain.

Mr. George Snider has begun a suit in the district court asking for a reversal of the decision in the case of Snider vs. Rhinehart. This suit was for possession of the Manitou Grand Caverns. It is claimed by Snider that the corner stone marking the original government survey in this state has been discovered, and that it proves that the caverns are on the Snider land.

The new High school will positively be used for school purposes next Monday and the High school and eighth grade pupils are requested to present themselves at the new High school on Monday next at 8:30 a. m.

Important Mining Decision.

DENVER, Jan. 5.—An important decision in connection with mining corporations has been made by Judge Hallett of the United States circuit court. The decision is, in brief, that a stockholder in a mining corporation has a right to enter the mine and make examinations of the property to his own satisfaction. The decision was made in connection with the suit of Captain Thatcher against the Mollie Gibson Mining company of Aspen.

The Mollie Gibson has during the past twelve months, paid dividends amounting to $1,800,000, and the January dividend has been declared this year. But stockholders have been compelled to blindly await results, as the managers refused admittance to any of the stockholders outside the officers of the company, while men in the mines were sworn to absolute secrecy and a word expressed as to the condition of the mine one way or the other, meant dismissal from the company's service. This ruling of Judge Hallett, that Captain Thatcher as a stockholder, had a right to go down into the Mollie Gibson mine, is of course, applicable to all stockholders and a divulgence of the hitherto secret condition of this property may be expected. Mollie Gibson stock is selling at from $8 to $8.75 per share.

An Old Mean Man.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 4.—In the handsome building known as the Barnum Institute of Science and History, built with money given by the late P. T. Barnum, and belonging to the Scientific society and the Fairfield County Historical society, it was intended to have a tower in which was to be placed a large telescope. Longstaff & Hurd, the architects, gave $500 to help build it, as the $100,000 Mr. Barnum gave had all been expended.

The tower was built, but A. E. Beardsley, who owns the land adjoining the institute building made a discovery and the tower had to be taken down. Up in the air eighty feet a small portion of the tower, built on a circle, overhung Mr. Beardsley's land four and one-half inches. Mr. Beardsley is over 80 years of age, but for the trespass, as he calls it, he demanded that the society pay $40 a year. No argument brought to bear could change Mr. Beardsley's idea.

The society refused to pay the demand and a portion of the tower had to be removed. Before a telescope can be put in, the dome will have to be re-built and the $500 given by the architects will have been thrown away.

CAMP NEWS.

The Arequa Townsite Reported to Have Been Jumped.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 5.—Much astonishment has been created in the camp by the reported jumping on a large scale of the Arequa townsite by several well known and prominent citizens of the lower town. There appears to be little doubt as to the fact itself, but the grounds on which this property has been taken up are not generally understood so far. It is a valuable property and it is unlikely that the owners will concede any rights acquired by them without a severe struggle. Further interesting developments may be looked for.

A strike has occurred in the principal tunnel of the Jack Pot company. Some fine specimens of blue quartz taken out were being shown this afternoon, in which particles of free gold could be detected without difficulty.

THE TROUBLE AT AREQUA.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 5.—Several weeks ago a vein of high grade ore was opened up in the Prince Albert mine which joins the town site of Arequa, near here. This town site has been patented and lots sold. The Albert vein is supposed to run through these lots and this morning about thirty prospectors staked out claims on them. The agents of the town site removed the stakes and if the prospectors attempt to work their claims trouble is likely to follow.

DESTRUCTIVE FLAMES.

Denver, Omaha and Pittsburg Suffer from Fire.

DENVER, Jan. 6.—One of the largest fires that ever occurred in this city started at 10:45 o'clock last night and at this hour (1 a. m.) is just under control. The fire started in the oil room of the E. F. Hallack Paint, Oil and Glass company, in the Hallack building and soon spread to the adjoining business houses. The total loss is estimated at $200,000, divided as follows: Eaton, Ritchell & Co., hardware, $25,000; Hallack's Paint, Oil and Glass Co., $35,000; Denver Stamping Co., $90,000; Western Laundry Co., $10,000; E. F. and Chas. Hallack, on buildings, $100,000; National Cracker Co., nominal. The insurance is about half of the above. Many narrow escapes occurred among the firemen, caused by falling walls which were blown out by oil explosions.

IN OMAHA.

OMAHA, Jan. 5.—About 3:30 o'clock fire broke out in the composing room on the second floor of the Omaha Printing company's building, and within two hours it was completely gutted, entailing a loss of $100,000, partly covered by insurance. The building is the one from which the now defunct Omaha Republican was published for many years.

IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5.—Fire broke out at 10:20 o'clock to-night in a large brick building on Fayette street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, occupied by the Collins Cigar company, and before the flames could be subdued the structure was entirely destroyed, together with three five-story buildings and a residence on Penn avenue. The total loss is $338,000, as follows: Collins Cigar company, $15,000; P. Duff & Sons, stock $60,000, building $40,000; Cavitt & Pollock, stock $50,000, building $35,000; James Vernor, residence $20,000; Booth & Flynn, $8,000; W. H. Keech, $5,000; Levi Wade, $5,000. The losses are fully covered by insurance.

A Rio Grande Dividend.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The Denver and Rio Grande company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 20.

MONTHLY EARNINGS.

DENVER, Jan. 5.—The earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad for last month show a material increase in the receipts. The figures are: $778,700, an increase over December, 1891, of $138,200. The receipts for the last week of December were $241,300 and for six months of the present year $4,984,683, an increase over the same period of last year of $388,453.

The Skating Record Broken.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—James Aveling, the well known amateur champion skater, performed an unusual feat in the skating line to-day at Lingayden. He skated one mile with three sharp turns in three minutes and 22 4-5 seconds, earning the first gold medal awarded by the National Skating association.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Ashby's.

ELECTION NOTICE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Dec. 22, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Beaver Creek Mining and Milling Co., will be held on Tuesday, January 10, 1893, for the purpose of electing five directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other proper business, at their office in Colorado Springs, Colo., over the County Treasurer's office, from 10 a. m. to 12 m.

C. E. [illegible], Sec'y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution, Fi. Fa. and Fee Bill, issued out of the Clerk's office of the County Court of Fremont County, and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of one thousand, sixty and fifty-six one hundredths dollars, ($1060.56), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Samuel T. Ferrier in favor of Lewis E. Franck out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Samuel T. Ferrier, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

An undivided half of the "Blue Annie" lode, described in location certificate, recorded in Book 1, Page 86 of El Paso County Records, and of the "Oro C" lode as described in location certificate, recorded in Book 1, Page 200 of El Paso County Records, and all the interest of said defendant in and to said lodes, situate in Cripple Creek Mining District, El Paso County, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at Public Auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named Samuel T. Ferrier in and to the above described property, on Monday, the 23d day of January, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m. at the front (east) door of the County Court House in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 28th day of December, 1892.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
By F. A. MANGOLD, Under-Sheriff.

Date of first publication Dec. 31st, 1892.

ELECTION NOTICE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Dec. 22, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Gold King Mining Company will be held on Wednesday, January 4, 1893, for the election of five directors to serve for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other proper business, at the office of the secretary, No. 6 North Nevada avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo., from 10 a. m. to 12 M.

CHAS. H. DUDLEY, Secretary.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Maria L. Conant, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did, on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1891, by her certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of said El Paso county, on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1891, in book 121, at page 515 convey to the undersigned Edward Ferris, of El Paso county, as trustee, and in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, the following described real estate, situate in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

That part of the north-west quarter (nw¼) of the north-west quarter (nw¼) of the south-west quarter (sw¼) of section 7, township 14, south of range 66 west of the sixth meridian; beginning at a stake on the north-west corner of the said tract, running thence south (variation 14° 15' east) four hundred and nineteen and one-half feet (419½ ft.) to a stake; thence east (variation 14° east) two hundred and ninety-one feet (291 ft.) to a stake; thence north 8° and 35' west (variation 14° and 15' west) four hundred and twenty-five feet (425 ft.) to a stake; thence west (variation 14° east) two hundred and twenty-eight feet (228 ft.) to place of beginning containing two and one half acres more or less; also the east quarter (e¼) of the north-east quarter (ne¼) of the north-east quarter (ne¼) of the south-east quarter (se¼) of section 12, township 14 south range 67 west, containing two and one-half acres more or less, which conveyance was made in trust to secure to Mary C. Sloan, trustee, the payment of one promissory note for the principal sum of $1000, and four interest notes of $45 each, of the said Maria L. Conant; and

Whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory notes or any part thereof or any interest thereon, or the taxes or insurance on said premises, then at the election of the legal holder of said notes, the whole sum shall at once become due and payable, and in that event the said trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, shall sell the said real estate for the purpose of paying and pay said promissory notes and interest and insurance and taxes and all the expenses connected with the execution of said trust, and

Whereas, the time for the payment of one of said interest notes which was due October 8, 1892, has passed and default has been made in the payment of the same and the legal holder of said notes has elected that the whole sum secured by said deed of trust shall at once be paid, now,

Therefore at the request of the legal holder of said notes and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Edward Ferris, trustee as aforesaid or in case of my failure for any reason to act, then the undersigned, F. W. Howbert, county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust, will on Monday, January 30, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the county court house in the city of Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

EDWARD FERRIS, Trustee.
F. W. HOWBERT, county Clerk of El Paso county, successor in trust.

Dated Colorado Springs, Dec. 31st, 1892.

LINUS E. SHERMAN,
United States Land and Pension Attorney,
Will practice before any Land Office, and the Pension Department. Contests, and difficult cases a specialty.
1[illegible]3 Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE
FOR HOME STUDY
243 BROADWAY N.Y.
INTRODUCTORY LECTURE

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }
In the County Court.

Fremont Stenhouse, plaintiff,
vs.
Margaret Stenhouse, defendant.

The People of the State of Colorado
To Margaret Stenhouse, the defendant above-named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the County Court, of El Paso County, State of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this County; or, if served out of this County, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint. And if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this State, then ten days additional to the time hereinbefore specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to obtain a judgment and decree of divorce of this Court, against you, dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between plaintiff and defendant on the ground of desertion, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made;

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein sought.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and Seal of said Court, at Colorado Springs, in said County, this 22d day of December, A. D. 1892.

EDWARD S. WRIGHT, Clerk.
By CLAY E. WHITE, Deputy.

McMorris & Crowell, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ASSIGNMENT OF ORLANDO METCALF.

Notice is hereby given that Orlando Metcalf of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, did on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1892, convey to the undersigned by a general deed of assignment, all of his property for the benefit of his creditors;

That the undersigned has qualified as such assignee;

Creditors are hereby notified to present their claims under oath, to the undersigned at No. 622 Boston Building, Denver, Colorado, within three (3) months from the date of this notice.

DANIEL B. ELLIS,
Assignee of Orlando Metcalf.

Dated Denver, Colorado, Dec. 31, 1892.

Ministers of religion wishing half fare permits over the Union Pacific system for 1893, can obtain same by making application to W. G. [illegible], City Ticket Agent, 14 Pike's Peak ave.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, E. F. McCloskey, by his certain deed of trust, dated the 16th day of April 1890, and recorded the 17th day of April 1890, in book 118 page 212, in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder in and for the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, granted and conveyed to the undersigned Geo. H. Parsons, as trustee, to secure the payment of one promissory note, bearing even date therewith, payable to the order of Colorado College, five years after date thereof, for the principal sum of seven hundred dollars ($700), with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, from date thereof until paid the following described property, situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, to-wit:

The north seventy-five (75) feet of lots numbered forty-seven (47) and forty-eight (48) of Wolfe and White's re-subdivision of block numbered two hundred and forty-two (242) in addition number one (1) to the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note, with interest due thereon, and the said principal sum of seven hundred dollars ($700) remaining due and unpaid, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, from the 6th day of April 1890; in consequence whereof, the legal holder of said note hath applied to the undersigned to sell said premises as by said deed provided.

Now, therefore, I, Geo. H. Parsons, trustee in said deed by virtue of the power vested in me therein, and in pursuance, and in execution thereof, and at the request of the legal holder of said note, and for the purpose of paying said principal sum and interest and the expense of the trust, do hereby give thirty days public notice that I will on Monday January 16th 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the east door of the court house in the city of Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, at public auction, sell said premises above described, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said E. F. McCloskey, his heirs and assigns therein, for the highest and best price the same will bring for cash.

GEO H. PARSONS, Trustee.

Colorado Springs, Dec. 16th, 1892.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, E. F. McCloskey by his certain deed of trust dated the 22d day of November 1889, and recorded the 25th day of November 1889, in book 111, page 316, in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder in and for the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, granted and conveyed to the undersigned Geo. H. Parsons, as trustee [illegible] cure the payment of one promissory n[illegible]ing even date therewith, payable to the order of Colorado College, five years after date thereof, for the principal sum of twenty-three hundred dollars ($2,300), with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, from the date thereof until paid, the following described property, situated in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, to-wit:

Lots numbered twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) of Wolfe and White's re-subdivision of block numbered two hundred and forty-two (242) in addition number one (1) to the city of Colorado Springs, according to the recorded plat thereof; and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note with the interest due thereon and the said principal sum of twenty-three hundred dollars ($2,300) remaining due and unpaid with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum, from the 25th day of August 1891: in consequence whereof, the legal holder of said note hath applied to the undersigned to sell said premises as by said deed provided.

Now therefore, I, Geo. H. Parsons, trustee in said deed, by virtue of the power vested in me therein, and in pursuance, and in execution thereof, and at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and for the purpose of paying said principal sum and interest and the expense of the trust, do hereby give thirty days public notice that I will on Monday, January 16th, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon at the east door of the court house in the city of Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, at public auction, sell said premises above described, and all the right, title, benefit, and equity of redemption of the said E. F. McCloskey, his heirs and assigns therein, for the highest and best price the same will bring for cash.

GEO. H. PARSONS, Trustee.

Colorado Springs, Dec. 16th, 1892.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certain special execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of fourteen thousand, five hundred and fifty-three and forty-six one-hundredths dollars, ($14,553.46), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against W. Finley Thompson in favor of Jacob M. Murphey out of the following property, heretofore levied upon by me, to-wit:

Those parts of sec 4, the n hf of sec 9 and w hf of w hf of sec 10, south and west of the D. & R. G. R. R. right of way. An undivided one-half interest in n hf of se qr of ne qr of sec 8; the ne qr of the se qr of sec 8; the se qr, e hf of sw qr and nw qr of sw qr of sec 9; the nw qr, w hf of e hf, se qr of se qr and ne qr of sw qr of sec 16, all in tp 11, s rg 67 w. The Anchor ditch. An undivided one-half interest in the Monument ditch.

Lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, blk 41; lts 10, 11, 12, 13, blk 42; lts 1, 2, and w hf of 11, blk 43; lts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, blk 44; lts 4, 5, 6, 7, blk 45; lts 1, 2, 3, (except northerly 14 ft of 3) 9, 10, blk 49, in town of Palmer Lake. Lts 9 to 23 inclusive, blk 47, Thompson's resubdivision of certain blocks in town of Palmer Lake. An undivided one-half interest in the following, viz: lts 5 to 9 and 12 to 22 inclusive, blk 1; lts 5 to 16 inclusive, blk 2; lts 1 to 5, 8 to 12 and 17 to 22, inclusive, blk 7; lts 3 to 14, inclusive, blk 8; lts 1 to 9 and 12 to 20, inclusive, blk 9; lts 12 to 22 inclusive, blk 10; lts 12 to 22, inclusive, blk 11; lts 1 to 11, inclusive, blk 12; blks 13 and 14, in Trinity addition to Palmer Lake. All of which is situate in El Paso County, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title, and interest of the above named W. Finley Thompson, in and to the above described property, on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the Court House in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 14th day of December, 1892.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.

Date of first publication, Dec. 17th, 1892.